No. 2118-408-2, dated Simla, the 21st December 1914.

From -F. Novcz, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Land Revenue),

To-The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

l am directed to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Lestwich's letter No. 657—X1-4-99, dated the 23rd October 1914, forwarding the final report on the Settlement of the Damoh District, and to say that the Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the Settlement of the district under Section 53 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act. The Government of India also sauction the term being fixel at 20 years. I am at the same time to convey the appreciation of the Government of India of the good work done by the Settlement Officer, Mr. C. G. C. Trench, I.C.S.

No. 21-XI-4-99-14.

Nagpur, the 11th January 1915.

Copy, with copy of this Department's letter No. 657—X1-4-99, dated the 23rd October 1914, forwarded to the Commissioner of Settlements, Central Provinces, for information, with reference to his letter No. 1996—I-147, dated the 15th July 1914, and with the request that he will be good enough to submit a draft notification under Section 39 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, declaring the completion of the Settlement operations in the Damoh District.

E. GORDON,

Under Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Surbey and Settlement Department.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. C. G. LEFTWICH, I. C. S.,

THIRD SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Nagpur, the 23rd October 1914.

SIR,

I am directed to submit, for the information and orders of the Government of India, the final report on the Settlement operations in the Damoh district, together with a copy of letter No. 1996—1-147, dated the 15th July 1914, from the Commissioner of Settlements, forwarding the report.

- 2. The previous settlement of the district was made in 1888—91 and announced in 1893, but owing to distress consequent on the failure of crops in 1893 94 the introduction of the revised demand was deferred for one year, and took effect in both the Hatta and Damoh tabsils from the 1st July 1894 for a period of 12 years. The years which followed the introduction of the new Settlement, however, witnessed a series of bad seasons, culminating in the famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900, and the revised demand was never once collected. In 1899, after six harvests, during which in no single year did the people reap three-fourths of a normal crop, it was evident that the Settlement had utterly broken down and that relief measures on an extensive scale were necessary, and accordingly a scheme of abatement of rents and revenue, to run for the remainder of the term of Settlement, was applied to the whole district, resulting in a reduction of revenue of Rs. 78,162 out of the previous demand of Rs. 4,24,006.
- 3. The abatements were, however, owing to the urgency of the situation, of necessity carried out in a summary fashion, resulting, as soon as the first signs of recovery were indicated, in great unevenness of rents. In 1907, so great had this unevenness become that it was decided to undertake a fresh Settlement, although the enhanced revenue anticipated was less than half a lakh, and regular operations were begun in 1907 with the sanction of the Government of India conveyed in Mr. Kerr's letter No. 1387-330-2, dated the 10th September 1907.

4. It soon became evident, however, as the more detailed enquiries went on, that owing to the rapid recovery of the district a considerably heavier enhancement than was anticipated could be imposed. The population, which in 1901 had fallen by 13 per cent as a result of the famines, in 1911 again showed an increase of 4 per cent over the figures of 1891. Great strides had been made in the improvement of communications throughout the district, and prices showed a large rise since the last Settlement, amounting to as much as 31 per cent in the case of wheat and 39 per cent in the case of rice.

The occupied and cropped areas had risen by 7,128 and 3,218 acres, respectively, and the quality of the cropping had improved. The tendency, previously much in evidence, to speculate with wheat on unsuitable soils had disappeared, and wheat and its mixtures now account for only 223,125 acres or 41 per cent of the cropped area, instead of 261,728 acres as at last Settlement.

5. In view of this satisfactory recovery it has been possible to impose an enhancement of 21 per cent on tenants' payments over the district as a whole. Much of this is, however, as pointed out by the Commissioner of Settlements, merely reimposition of abatements and not genuine enhancement, especially in the Hatta tahsil where the revised rental is practically the same as that announced at last Settlement, and the incidence per acre has been restored from Re. 0-15-5 to the former figure of Rs. 1-2-5 per acre.

In the Damoli tahsil there has been more genuine enhancement—amounting to 14 per cent—, the all-round rate having risen from Rs. 1-0-3 before Settlement to Rs. 1-3-7, as compared with Rs. 1-1-0 at Settlement. The total increase in cash payments, including the small and unimportant class of malik-makbuzas, has been from Rs. 5,59,085 to Rs. 6,84,290.

6. Home-farm, which usually consists of the best land in the village, has been valued at the sanctioned village rate, the incidence per acre falling at Rs. 1-7-9 compared with the all-round tenancy rate of Rs. 1-3-1. Siwai, which has been assessed at Rs. 21,241 as compared with Rs. 10,810 at last Settlement, calls for no special remark.

7. The total assets of the district, as revised and announced, are compared below with those of the last Settlement:—

		वसम	1 1111	At last Settlement.	As revised and announced.
				Rs.	Rs.
Tenants' payments	***			6,06, 6 30	6,52,866
Valuation of home-farm and	land held by	privileged tenant	s.	1,85,256	2,29,156
Siwai	•••			10,810	21,241
Payments of malik-makbuza	S			22,144	31,424
		Total		8,24,840	9,34,(37

On these revised assets the Settlement Officer has assessed a kamil-jama of Rs. 4,84,107, which falls at 52 per cent as compared with 54 per cent taken at last Settlement. The total increase in revenue is Rs. 1,19,965 or 33 per cent over the present revenue, but only Rs. 40,654 over that of last Settlement, the revised revenue of the Damoh tahsil being actually Rs. 834 less than that announced in 1893. The increase in cash payments is Rs. 1,25,205, so that as a body the malguzars have gained by resettlement in spite of the additions made to home-farm. It is estimated that the total cost of the resettlement amounts to Rs. 2,75,175 which will be recouped by two and a half years' revenue enhancement.

8. There are 52 regularly settled ryotwari villages in the district in which the revenue has been raised from Rs. 6,512 to Rs. 7,614 or by 17 per cent, the revised payments falling at Re. 0.9-11 per acre.

- 9. The term of the revised Settlement has been fixed provisionally for a period of 20 years in Mr. Kerr's letter No. 1387-330-2, dated the 10th September 1907, and the information now collected shows that this term, which is the ordinary term adopted for Settlements in these Provinces, is suitable Sir Benjamin Robertson has no hesitation in recommending that the Settlement be confirmed and that the term be fixed at 20 years.
- Settlement Officer, and Sir Benjamin Robertson has much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Government of India the excellent work which he has done.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. G. LEFTWICH,

Third Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinc

Govt. Press, Nagpur:-No. 1184, Civil Sectt.-14-9-14--302.





FROM

H. E. HEMINGWAY, Esq., i. c. s.,

COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS,

Central Provinces,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 15th July 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Final Settlement Report of the Damoh district, written by Mr. C. G. Chenevix Trench, I. C. S.

- 2. The Damoh district is situated on the northern border of the Province, and is bounded on the west by the Saugor district, on the north and east by the States of Contral India Agency, and on the east and south by the Jubbulpore district. It is divided into two tabsils, Hatta to the north and Damoh to the south, and contains 1,394 villages, of which 52 are ryotwari. The area of the district is 2,816 square miles, but out of this 792 square miles are Government forest, and of the area included in the villages, 849 square miles-mostly unculturable—is lying waste. Physically, the district consists of three main blocks. In the extreme north is a sandstone ridge, very poorly supplied with water and To the south of this, slanting from south-west to northwith wretched soil. east comes the broad rich valley of the Sonar, called the Haveli. This tract contains 654 villages, and pays 74 per cent of the Land Revenue of the district. The soil is mainly dark and friable, and bears good crops of wheat; but the surface is rather undulating, especially in the north-castern portion. To the south of the Haveli lies a second hilly tract, which is, however, distinguished from that to the north by the rich soil which is found in the valley of the Bearma and its tributaries: this soil is frequently embanked.
- 3. The district communications are decidedly good. Since last Settlement the old Bina-Saugor line has been extended through the district to Katni on the East Indian Railway, so that both Bombay and Calcutta are now within easy reach. By road the head-quarters are connected with Saugor on the west and Jubbulpore on the south, whilst metalled roads run to all corners of the district, so that the villagers of all parts have easy access to the excellent market which has recently been established at Maw Ganj near Damoh Railway Station. The improvement in communications since last Settlement has been considerable.
- 4. The early history of the district was somewhat chequered—the revenue was excessive, and the people were extremely turbulent,—but the first regular Settlement for 30 years, which terminated in 1894, was a period of very great prosperity. Not so the second regular Settlement, which practically coincided with the commencement of the famine cycle. Nominally the revenue was increased from Rs. 2,80,524 to Rs. 4,43,453, but actually this was never collected. After a series of temporary expedients the revenue was reduced to Rs. 3,45,844 or by 18 per cent, the reductions being distributed over 319 villages in the Hatta tahsil, and 197 villages in the Damoh tahsil, and debt conciliation proceedings were instituted, which resulted in relieving the villagers of some 28 lakhs of debt. Owing to the fact that large areas of land had been given up by the tenants

in the famines, the amount of rents remitted was not so very large. These abatements were not originally intended to be more than temporary, and as the work was extremely urgent they were carried through in a somewhat summary manner, and naturally with unequal results, as can be seen from the figures given in paragraphs 9 and 67 of Mr. Trench's report. Subsequently these abatements were made permanent for the period of Settlement, and soon the wildest unevenness of rents began to prevail. First of all there were the abated rents; then came the low rents on which malguzars gave out the abandoned and kans-infested holdings in the years immediately after the famines; but in a few years the kans began to die out of itself, the seasons continued good, a brisk demand for land arose, and the malguzars were able to obtain extremely good rents for even poor soil (paragraph 67): in the richest portions of the Haveli malguzars were even able to obtain nazaranas from new tenants. So great was the inequality of the incidence of revenue and rent from village to village and from holding to holding that in 1907 it was decided to resettle the district, even though the anticipated increase in revenue was less than half a lakh.

- 5. As a matter of fact it soon became clear that a very much heavier assessment could be imposed. In spite of a crop failure in 1907-08 the prosperity of the district continued to increase rapidly. The occupied area, which had fallen from 725,549 acres at the previous Settlement to 674,000 acres in 1900-01, had risen by attestation to 732,677 acres. The cropped area, which stood at 547,538 at last attestation, and fell to 446,000 acres in 1900-01, had risen to 550,756 acres at the present attestation. The kans weed, which covered mile after mile of the Haveli in 1901 after the famines, had either been ploughed up, or had died down, and practically the only trace of the famines was the diminution of the area under wheat and its mixtures, and the substitution of miscellaneous crops; but this is by no means a bad sign, for there can be no doubt that by the end of the 30 years' Settlement, the people were gambling more and more with wheat on unsuitable soils.
- 6. At last Settlement (at announcement) out of a total cropped area of 565,822 acres, 261,728 acres were under wheat or its mixtures. At the recent attestation out of a total cropped area of 550,756 acres, only 223,125 acres were under wheat and its mixtures, the reduction being due to the restriction of these crops to more suitable soils. Again at Settlement 205,194 acres were sown with wheat only; at present only 57,623 acres are sown with wheat only, the balance being mainly mixed with gram, which improves the soil instead of exhausting it, as is the case when wheat alone is sown year after year in the same field. The only really bad feature in the cropping statistics at the recent attestation is the decline of rice from 68,977 acres at last Settlement to 42,787 acres at present: this decline has mainly taken place in the hilly tracts, rice being hardly sown in the Haveli.
- 7. In paragraph 23 of his report Mr. Trench explains the large areas of fallow in the district. In the hilly tracts the poor soil requires long years of resting fallow: in the Haveli resting fallows are hardly known, and the land is only left uncultivated when the kans becomes too strong to be ploughed up: then the tenant abandons the field, till in good time the kans dies down again, by which time some other field has been invaded. For, though the area infested by this weed is small indeed compared to that in 1900-01 when the famines came to an end, it is always present, and should any field be slackly cultivated, it is promptly invaded by kans. To this may be attributed the comparative insignificance of kharif cropping in the Haveli: kharif cultivation, probably from want of knowledge, is extremely slovenly, and black-soil fields, which are put under kharif crops, are almost always invaded by kans as a result. Rabi cultivation is far more careful, and in some parts remarkably so, so that rabi fields are kept more or less clear of kans and other weeds. It therefore seems to follow that until the Damoh villager can be taught to cultivate cotton and other valuable kharif crops with the same skill and thoroughness as is shown in the south of the Provinces, in the Haveli at any rate he is bound to depend on one crop almost criticly: should that fail, his food-supply for the year has gone

and he has nothing left to fall back on except his savings or the Bania till the next rabi harvest. In the hilly tracts the soil is almost invariably too poor for rabi cultivation, and so the villagers have no choice but to depend on kharif, and very poor kharif at that: it is only in the valleys of the Bearma and its tributaries that the thrifty Lodhis can use their well-embanked fields for either crop. Again the damage done by wild animals, even in the open country, is considerable; in the wilder parts it is extremely heavy. Taking one thing with another, the agriculturist in Damoh has none too casy a time of it.

- 8. But, on the other hand, a great deal has been done for him in recent years to assist his own plucky endeavours. In addition to the debt conciliation proceedings referred to in paragraph 4 above, and the improvements in communications (paragraph 3 above), Government has spent close on 3 lakhs in constructing storage works to protect the district from drought. It is true that little advantage has been taken of them as yet (paragraph 30 of Mr. Trench's report), but the water is there if it is wanted. I would explain the small results obtained as follows: firstly, the people are more afraid of rust than drought; and, secondly, the people, with the exception of the small Kachhi caste, are entirely unused to intensive cultivation, on the introduction of which the tanks depend for their success.
- 9. And in addition to the return of prosperity as evinced by the statistics of cropping and occupation, a further point to be considered has been the rise in prices which has taken place during the currency of the last Settlement. Omitting the famine years, there has been a very marked rise in prices since the termination of the 30 years' Settlement: in paragraph 12 of his report Mr. Trench shows that the price of wheat has risen by 31 per cent and that of rice by 39 per cent since then. Now it has never been contended that the rents at the end of the 30 years' Settlement were generally unduly high; the district seems to have been remarkably free from the rack-renting of ordinary tenants, which distinguished the districts in the Nerbudda valley; and therefore, provided, as was the case, that the people were in a condition to stand any enhancement, there were clearly strong grounds for raising rents and revenue to something above the pitch at the termination of the 30 years' Settlement.
- 10. The result of resettlement has been to enhance tenants' payments by 21 per cent, much of this being only reimposition of abated rents, and not genuine enhancement, in the Hatta tabsil, from Re. 0-15-5 per acre to Re. 1-2-5 per acre, which is precisely the incidence of the rents as revised at last Settlement. In the Damoh tabsil the genuine enhancement was somewhat heavier, though here too there was a great deal of reimposition, the all-round rate being raised by 21 per cent from Re. 1-0-3 per acre to Re. 1-3-7 per acre, the corresponding figure at last Settlement being only Re. 1-1-0. For one thing the Hatta tabsil had suffered more severely in the famines, and, secondly, the Hatta tabsil was settled first, shortly after the crop failure of 1907-08. The total increase in cash payments, including the payments of the petty malik-makbuza class, has been from Rs. 5,59,085 to Rs. 6,84,290, or Rs. 1,25,205.
- 11. Home-farm and the land held by village servants and privilege tenants has been valued throughout at the rates sanctioned for tenants in each village. Malguzars have added considerably to their home-farms during the currency of Settlement, and the valuation comes to Rs. 229,156 (the figures given in paragraphs 78 and 79 of Mr. Trench's report are the sanctioned amounts), or 25 per cent of the announced assets.
- Rs. 21,241 out of gross assets amounting to Rs. 9,34,687. It was practically impossible to obtain any exact figures, and all the Settlement Officer could do was to make his own valuation of the malguzari waste. As there are 171,209 acres of tree forest in the malguzari area, this siwai valuation certainly was not too heavy: its lightness is, under the circumstances, a fault on the right side.
- 13. The revised gross assets amounted to Rs. 9,34,687 and the revised gross kamil-jama fell at Rs. 4,84,107, which absorbs 52 per cent

of the gross assets, and 51 per cent of the malguzari assets. In the Hatta tahsil, which is far less secure than Damoh, only 50 per cent of the malguzari assets was absorbed, and so, though an enhancement of Rs. 51,126 on present revenue was obtained, owing to the lowering of Government's share of the assets the revised revenue is Rs. 834 less than was announced at last Settlement, though the assets are larger. Taking the district as a whole, the increase in revenue is Rs. 1,19,965 on present revenue, and Rs. 40,654 on that at last Settlement. The increase in cash payments is Rs. 1,25,205, so that as a body the malguzars have gained by resettlement in spite of the additions made to home-farm. Of course, the malguzars of abated villages have lost heavily, but that was expected by them as well as by everyone else, and the loss of income has been eased off by deferring part of the enhancement.

- 14. In the small ryotwari estate the revenue has been raised from Rs. 6,512 to Rs. 7,614, or by 17 per cent. The revised payments only fall at Re. 0-9-11 per acre.
- 15. As regards the period of the revised Settlement there is some slight difficulty, as in neither of the two tahsils is the date of announcement the same throughout. In Hatta the revised Settlement commences from July 1, 1911, in all but the Rajpura group and six rayatwari villages. In the Damoh tahsil in six groups and 46 rayatwari villages, with a total revenue of Rs. 83,642, the revised assessment takes effect from July 1, 1912, whilst in the balance it takes effect from July 1, 1911. I think it will be simpler to deal with whole tahsils: the Rajpura group only has a revenue of Rs. 3,395 in all, and no rent enhancement was imposed there. I therefore propose that in the Hatta tahsil the revised Settlement should run to June 30, 1931, and in Damoh to June 30, 1932.
- 16. The resettlement of the district has cost Rs. 2,75,175 or Rs. 136 per square mile. The cost will be covered by two and a half years' increase of revenue.
- Messrs. Indurkar and Chhaganlal. Of Mr. Trench's own work it is not for me to speak, as he had left the district before I assumed charge as Settlement Commissioner, but his report shows his intimate knowledge of the district and its people.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. E. HEMINGWAY,

Commissioner of Settlements.

Central Provinces.

Govt. Press, Nagpur 1-No. 787, Settlt.-16-7-14-260.

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STATEMENT 1.—Details of Revenue demand prior to re-Settlement and as revised in the Damoh District.

					Land Revent	ue demand.	
ierial No.		Assessment (Group.		As fixed at former Settlement.	At time of re-Settlement,	Land Revenue
1		2			3	4	5
		натта та	.HSII		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Mariadoh	204			7,253	5,386	6,785
2	North Hatta	•••	•••		41,085	24 ,736	38,540
3	South Hatta	•••	844		44,625	30,315	41,100
4	Patera	***	***		16,806	12,038	17,80
5	Kumhari	***	•••		5,541	4,976	6,680
6	Fatehpur	***	44.	201	31,368	2 2,9 1 6	31,66
7	Batiagarh	***			42,350	38,201	45,150
8	Rajpura	844			3,267	1,776	3,395
			Total of Hatta Tahsil		1,92,304	1,40,344	1,91,120
		DAMOH TA	AHSIL.)		
1	Patharia	•••	4.4	424	48,670	44,846	52,340
2	Narsinghgarh	•••	•••		64,350	55,261	71,170
3	Damoh		***		49,423	40,438	60,295
4	Bandakpur	•••	•••		5,941	5,714	7,83 5
5	Banwar	•••	•••		7,134	6,991	8,795
6	Tejgarh	***	•••		11,675	11,479	14,810
7	Taradehi	***	•••		6,719	6,076	8,750
8	Sarra-Balakot		•••	,	10,664	10,284	13,210
9	Sailwara				5,462	4,815	6,827
10	Abhana		***		15,073	14,579	18,6 60
11	Mala		854		13,605	13,485	16,920
12	Jabera		•••		12,433	9,830	12,815
		ר	Total of Damoh Taheil		2,51,149	2,23,798	2,92,427
			Total for the District		4,43,453	3,64,142	4,83,547

STATEMENT 11.—Number of soil units per acre for each group in the Damoh District.

						Area in acre	es classed &	-	
Serial No.		Assessment Group.		No. of soil units per acre.	Wheat land.	Rice land.	Garden land.	Minor crop.	Remarke,
		s		3	4	5	6	7	8
.*		HATTA TAHSIL.		-	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	Mariadoh	***	•••	12	1,995	353	244	9,031	
2	North Hatta	•••		*22	30,223	165	449	16,705	
3	South Hatta		•••	.53	36,933	5 ² 5	350	12,826	
4	Patera	•••		.30	13,591	935	309	8,552	
5	Kumhari	***		.11.	746	4,723	574	13,877	
6	Fatchpur]	119	21,383	17	біб	17,670	
7	Batiagarh	***		•23	25,205	156	551	14,875	
8	Rajpura	***	•••		Suma	narily Settl	ed.		
		Total for Hatta Tahsil		:20	130,076	6,874	3,093	93,536	
	1	DAMOH TAHSIL.							
1	Patharia	***		·32 리즈제티	37,609	283	679	15,179	
2	Narsinghgarh	***		'25	56,872	135	526	8,950	
3	Damoh	•••		'24	42,823	2,925	996	11,415	
4	Bandakpur	***		.16	2,965	3,468	284	5,375	
5	Banwar	•••	•••	.17	3,196	4,520	325	5,058	
6	Tejgarh	•••		117	5.986	4,849	бо4	11,925	
7	Taradehi	•••		.13	2,522	5,281	669	12,587	
8	Sarra-Balakot	\$44		.12	4.718	5.750	844	12,878	
9	Sailwara	•••	•••	.12	2,136	2,795	364	8,607	
10	A bhana	***		'20	8,186	4,885	515	7,455	
111	Mala	***		-16	5,605	8,510	528	10,017	
13	Jabera	449		*14	7,059	2,820	417	15,03 6	
		Total for Damoh Tahsil		20	179,676	46,321	6,751	124,482	
		Total for the District		'\$0	309,752	53,195	9,844	218,018	

STATEMENT III .- Cropped area classified

						At present	settlement at	testation.			
Serial No.	Assessment Group.		Wheat.	Wheat mixture,	Linseed mixture.	Gram.	Rice.	Kedon and kut ki,	Til.	Miscella oe-	Total.
	•	_	3	4	5	6	7	8	•	10	11
	HATTA TAIISIL.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
1	Mariadoh		64	6 66	36	1,114	127	1,485	1 , 76 5	4,368	9,625
2	North Hatta		2,116	11,756	2,675	5,353		2,785	1,742	14,698	41,125
3	South Hatta		5,798	14,951	4,114	4,309	115	3,591	1,651	11,281	45,810
4	Patera		1,246	7.593	1,402	1,242	465	3,070	930	4,133	20,081
5	Kumhari		147	577	286	522	2,608	4,691	1,812	2,791	13,434
6	Fatchpur		2,069	10,600	ī,648	1,421	67	3,782	5,809	11,698	37,094
7	Batiagarh		1,491	15,074	1,383	549	274	1,530	3,975	16,180	40,456
8	Rajpura		1,148	228	134	124	73	2,357	994	957	6,015
	Total of Hatta Tahsil	•	14.079	б1,445	11,678	14,634	3,729	23,291	t 8,678	66,106	213,64
	DAMOH TAHSIL.			13	1, 57						
1	Patharia .	•••	11,015	15,966	1,004	672	•	2,135	4,243	17,797	52,831
2	Narsinghgarh	•••	7,943	34,938	1,554	2,126	***	929	3,329	14,365	65,184
3	Damoh		6,970	24,885	2,369	1,893	2,640	3,546	2,482	11,078	55, 86 5
4	Bandakpur	•••	719	1,935	67	291	3,028	1,999	869	1,860	10,768
5	Banwar	•••	1,657	2,348	300	332	3,726	1,519	728	1,759	12,369
6	Tejgarh		2,009	4,479	276	1,166	4,502	3,090	2,473	4,500	22,495
7	Taradehi	•••	1,599	1,589	110	54 5	4,306	6,366	1,679	2,183	18,377
8	Sarra-Balakot	•••	1,020	4,246	107	844	5,415	4,139	2,433	5,037	23,24
9	Sailwara	4*1	1,068	857	197	414	2,065	4,546	6 30	1,173	10,950
10	Abhana	•••	1,938	6,433	223	559	4,499	2,300	1,645	2,479	20,00
**	Mala		3,87 7	3,820	517	480	7.095	3,935	1,058	2,677	23,45
13]abera	***	3,729	2,561	1,255	614	1,852	6,965	2,013	2,586	21,57
	Total for Damoh Tahsil	•••	43,544	104,057	7,978	9,936	39,058	41,469	23,580	67,494	337,110
	Total for the District	•••	57,623	165, 502	19,656	24,570	42,787	64,760	42,258	133,600	550,75

according to crops of Damoh District.

					Comp	are se at form	ner settlement	а пночисет	ent.			
Double crepped.	Not cropped.	Wheat,	Wheat mixture,	Linsecd mixture.	Gram.	Rice.	Kod o n and kutki,	Til.	Miscellane- ous.	Total.	Double cropped.	Net cropped:
13	13	14	15	16	17	13	19	20	21	23	2.3	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres,	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres•
185	9,440	1,225	626	203	879	378	1,530	842	4, 3 83	10,066	275	9.791
275	4 0,83 0	11,531	7,674	5,533	2,326		3.451	1,437	12,614	44,566	299	44,267
257	45,553	19,422	9,744	4,353	2,022		2,690	937	8,017	47,185	313	46,872
281	19,800	8,195	3,274	1,516	648	1,063	2,604	430	3,030	20,760	273	20,487
855	12,579	1,007	655	346	501	5.517	4.472	8 08	2,382	15,688	1,149	14,539
230	30,864	8,492	5,661	1,748	801,1	110	4.379	1,409	13,406	36,403	71	36,332
350	40,106	10,369	5,669	736	1,485	279	1.705	996	18,385	39,624	251	39,373
68	5.947	2,063	178	92	29	227	2,008	180	783	5,560	21 .	5,539
2,501	211,139	62,304	33,481	14,527	9,088	7,574	22,839	7,039	63,000	219,852	2,652	217,200
					The state of							
513	52,319	28,081	1,901	3.328	1,229	व्यक्ति ह	2,187	929	11,971	49,636	246	49.380
325	64,859	40,591	5,099	4,504	2,299		659	819	8,372	62,343	305	62,038
783	55,080	34,240	3,868	3,481	2,019	3,870	≥,754	894	8,050	58,176	1,077	57,099
6 13	10,155	3,701	869	250	349	4.583	978	318	1,309	11,357	933	10,424
1,794	10,575	3,423	8:8	584	274	6,490	1,108	395	1,251	14,343	1,945	12,398
2,311	20,184	4,257	2,865	598	1,803	6,318	2,810	1,136	3,503	23,290	3,155	20,135
1,526	16,851	2,633	767	158	578	6,407	4,880	890	1,706	18,019	1,490	16,529
2,453	20,788	3,469	2,344	115	1,293	6,904	3,612	1,350	4.367	23,454	2.329	21,125
562	10,388	2,685	400	237	295	4,041	4,627	303	1,533	14,121	727	13,394
1,405	18,600	7,118	2,030	! 414	395	6,230	1,213	 850	2,356	20,606	1,791	1 8, 815
3,3 59	20,100	6,521	990	1,003	701	10,995	2,802	645	2,215	25,872	3,903	21,969
1,131	20,443	7,171	1,102	2,131	1,058	5.565	4.653	687	2,396	24,763	2,448	22,315
16,774	320,342	142,890	23,053	16,803	12,293	61,403	31,283	9,216	49,029	345,970	20,349	325,621
19,27	5 531,481	205,194	56,534	31,330	21,381	68,977	54,122	i 6,255	112,029	565,822	23,001	342,821

		· -	C	Decupled area	ı, 	<u> </u>			Unoccupi ed	area.	
Serial	Assessment Group.	Ar	ca fu cultivati	on.						Uurder	T1
No.		Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.	Old fallow.	Total area occupied.	Grove.	Trec forest,	Scrub jungle.	water, hill, &c.,	Total area un- occupied.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	≜ cres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Mariadoh	9.440	2,184	11,624	2,670	14,294	5	11,583	6,299	2,913	20,800
2	North Hatta	40,850	6,692	47,542	14,393	61,935	2	91	13,986	4,935	19,014
3	South Hatta	45,553	5,081	50,634	16,748	67,382	7	65	8,553	4,159	12,784
4	Patera	19,800	3,587	23,387	5,377	28,764	10	765	4,374	5,659	10,808
5	Kumhari	12,579	7.341	19,920	8,013	27,933		6,147	6,994	24,586	37.727
б	Patehpur	36,864	2,822	39,686	8,506	48,192	26	1,344	4,455	11,819	17,644
7	Batiagarh	40,100	681	40,787	5,553	46,340	16	3,378	4,380	7,325	15,099
8	Rajpura	5,947	1,505	7,452	1,068	8,520		24,682	20,912	5,977	51,571
	Total for Hatta Tahsii.	211,139	29,893	241,032	62,328	303,360	66	48,055	69,953	67,373	185,447
				16	da d	A)					DAMOH
	Patharia	52,310	1,431	53,750	111 - 12 8,674	62,424		812	9,011	7,022	35,845
	Narsinghgath	64.859	1,624	66,483		\$0,8 s g	''' '	34	5,625	7,203	12,863
3	Damoh		3.078	58,158	14,346	71,032		11,063	9,100	5,78a	25,946
4	Bandakpur	10,155	1,937	12,092	13,774 2,402	14.494	2	2,938	3,828	6,213	12,981
5	Banwar	10,575	2,524	13,099	2,025	15,124	,	5,644	2,843	20,010	28,498
6	Tejgarh	20,184	3,180	23.364	3.545	26,909	3	8,103	3,823	8,677	20,606
7	Taradehi	16,851		21,059	4,362	25,421	1	25,142	5,052	9,705	39,900
8	Sarra-Balakot	70. 7 88	•	24,150	5,204	3 9.394		12,392	5,576	1	38,977
9	Sailwara	10,388		13,902	5,933	18,935		18,898	9. 7 95	11,948	40,641
10	Abhana	18,600	2,441	21,041	3,538	24,579	2	; ; 5,063	5,486	16,321	26,872
11	Mala	20,100	4,660	24.750	3,248	28,008	12	19,002	3,889	25,895	48,798
12	Jabera	20,443	4,889	25,332	5.936	31,268	ı	: . τ4,063	11,617	13.088	38,769
	Total for Damoh Tahsil.	320,347	36,888	357,230	72,087	429,317	24	1,23 ,154	75,645	151,873	350,696
	Total for the District	531,481	66.781	598,262	134,415	732.677	90	171,209	145,598	219,246	536,143

⁽a) Includes

⁽b) Includes

	An	n latiga	had.						C	omp a re a	t former	Settleme	nt.	
Total area of the Group.	Promatanks,	Froms other sources.	Total	Num- ber cfferi- gation wells.	Num- ber of artifi- clal irriga- tion tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plongh- cattle.	Area cropped.	Area occupi ed.	Area liriga- ted.	Num- ber of irriga- tion wells	Num- ber of art i- ficial irriga- tion tanks.	Number of plaughs.	Number of plough- cattle-
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	70	21	22	23	24	25	26	20
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		}			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
TAHSIL.														
\$5,094		98	98	65	414	1,071	1,832	9,791	13,635	140	81		799	1,598
8 0,9 49		87	87	53	2	3,260	7,344	44,267	62,890	103	58	3	3,698	7,364
(a) 80,171		86	86	72	,)] 3, 0 88	6,609	46,872	67,971	80	60		2,296	4,667
39,572	4	166	170	60	1	1,644	3,258	20,487	28,317	88	33		1,408	2,799
65,660	113	32	144	15	4	1,632	2,941	14,539	25,555	38	10	3	1,287	2,572
65,836		219	219	94		2,483	5,183	36,332	46,914	183	60	3	2,821	5,642
61,439		258	258	184		2,374	5,062	39.373	46,415	225	102	,	2,768	5,536
60,091		96	96	36	1	833	1,185	5,539	7,491				598	1,196
488,812	116	1,042	1,158	519	9	16,385	33,414 33,414	217,200	299,188	857	404	9	15,675	31,374
TAHSIL.						T	32	Tree in						1 1 1 1
78,269		628	628	326		#,803	5,912	49,380	62,219	\$94	159		3,411	7,205
93,692	4	119	123	72	2	4,109	8,337	62,038	80,815	103	76	2	4,472	9,076
(4) 98,195	11	421	432	399	4	3,725	6,692	57,099	71,717				4,041	8,136
27,475		5:	51	20		1,174	2,313	10,424	13,662	116	11	5	1,485	2,637
43,622	,	66	67	2		1,162	2,276	12,398	15,315	21	1		1,1 7 9	2,561
47,515	30	54	84	5	5	1,808	3,599	20,135	25,558				1,133	2,274
65,321		2	2	5		2,053	3,355	16,529	24,060		•••		1,207	2,126
68,371		58	58	19		2,367	4,181	21,125	27,968				1,533	3,189
59.576			ı	6		I,3 7 7	2,165	13,394	20,174				1,351	2,166
51,451		10.	103	48	а	1,769	3,446	18,815	24,052				1,345	2,726
76,8o 6		106	106	2	1	2,131	4,207	21,969	28,635				2,5 13	5,341
70,037		24	24	7		1,709	3,304	22,315	32,186	17	2		1,689	3,393
780,330	47	1,632	1,679	711	15	26,187	49.787	325,621	426,361	550	249	7	25,159	50,830
1,369,142	163	2,674	2,837	1,230	24	42,572	83,201	542,821	72 5,5 49	1.407	653	16	40,834	82,204

⁵ acres of Nazul.

³¹⁷ seres of Mission area, Nazel.

STATEMENT V .- D etails of

				Held by m	alguzars.		Heid mal	by malik- kbuzas.	Held b	y revenue- grantees.	Held by abs	solute-oceu- enants,
Serial No.	Assessment Group.		Ae sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Areajof total leased.	No. of hold- ings.	Area.	No. of hold- ings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area,
1	2	' 	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		12
	HATTA TAHSIL.		Acres.	λcres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
• 1	Mariadoh		2,821	754	3,575	498	45	331	18	190	288	1,947
2	North Hatta		8,663	4,664	13,327	1,615	311	2,712	67	613	1,036	6,835
3	South Hatta		7,890	3,610	11,500	1,220	- <u>9</u> 7	4,266	65	276	713	7,088
4	Patera		4,656	1,315	5,971	1,366	107	862	28	449	570	4,372
5	Kumhari		1,643	706	2,349	426	18	147	1	11	533	4,343
6	Fatehpur		6,594	2,841	9,435	1,367	344	3,201	61	436	1,236	8,653
7	Batiagath		8,807	2,235	11,042	1,032	431	3,467	102	252	1,309	9,361
8	Rajpura		405	66 8	-1,073		3	2 23			10	14
	Total of Hatta Tahsil		41,479	16,793	58,272	7,524 (6,642)*	1,556	1 5,209	342	2,227	5,695	42,613
	DAMOH TAHSIL.											
. 1	Patharia		9,161	3,955	13,116	1,084	419	2,408	1	25	1,520	15,345
2	Narsinghgarh		14.805	5,383	20,188	2,594	416	3,551	12	1.41	1,109	13,393
3	Damoh		8,999	4,071	13,070	1,364	519	5,880	10	164	1,144	8,519
4	Bandakpur		1.776	781	2,557	248	23	170			655	2,340
5	Banwar		4 79	336	815	53	6	23			663	3,759
6	Tejgarh		4,449	1,870	6,319	7 ⁸ 9	83	983			1,272	4,270
7	Taradehi		1,199	510	1,709	214	28	372			456	1,882
8	Sarra-Balakot		2,035	763	2,798	237	157	1,235		11.0	1,242	5,914
9	Sailwara		2,616	1,285	3,901	378	26	199	4	4	213	1,455
10	Abhana		3,268	1,298	4,566	344	35	107			964	4,262
11	Mala		5,036	1,712	6,748	1,078	29	301		an .	1,627	7,295
12	Jabera		2,726	1,416	4,142	495	93	832			602	4,355
	Total of Damoh Tahsil		56,549	23,380	79,929	8,878 •(6,201)	1,833	16,061	27	334	11,467	72, 78 8
	Total for the District	***	98,028	40,173	138,201	16,402 *(12,843)	3,389	31,270	369	2,561	17,162	115,401

*Cash rented area. †Includes 35 acres belonging to

holdings, District Damoh.

Held by dena	occupancy ints.	Mala to		ordinary				Con	npare as at fo	rmer Settlen	reut.	
No. of holdings.	Arca.	Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant right.	No. of holdings.	Area.	Held by rent-free or privileged tenants.	Total occupied area.	Held as sir,	Held by malik-makbuzas.	Held by revenue-free grantees.	Held by absolute- occupancy tenants,	Held by occupancy tenants.	Held by ordinary tenants.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	21	23	24	25
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Астеч.	Acres,	Acres.
308	1.649	1 774	801	4,621	207	14,294	3.562	334	192	2,609	2,219	4.542
84.	5-359	5-735	3,960	26,464	8gu	61,935	12,465	2 ,574	7 97	9.704	7,871	28,695
1,19.:	10,431	3 789	2,156	23,872	1,161	67.382	10,394	4,021	413	9,032	15,616	27,626
5º;	3 367	3,263	1,574	9,871	ნიე	a8.76 4	6,063	815	487	5,728	5,776	9.04
9 2 0,	7,2 61	4,183	1,225	9.385	254	27 ,933	2,668	115	7	4,594	9,021	8,820
1,15:	3,130	4 136	2,898	13,239	962	48,192	8,411	2,748	774	10,401	10.835	12,960
1,12	8,129	3.506	1 351	9,838	745	46,340	10,422	3,376	450	9,950	9,371	12,225
82	398	1,048	934	5 540	224°	8,520	1,255	49		32	2,271	3.772
6.147	· 4 724	33 433	14,899	102,830	5,052	ვივ .ვ ნ ი	55,240	14,032	3,120	52,150	62 970	107,68
												0.04
1,239	10.765	5,627	1,650	14,109	1,029	60 424	10,840	2,320	156	17,021	12,964	18,086
1,244	13.416	6,640	2,075	22,386	1,115,	80,829	18,981	3,607	205	15,048	15 447	25,561
1,107	8 873	7,003	3,255	27 ,047	1,376	71,932	12,530	5,829	203	9,338	12,490	30,129
1,987	3,270	1.578	1,193	4.354	235	14,494	2,686	77	•••	2,664	3.9 26	4,160
816	3.277	3,391	836	3,559	300	15,124	623	21		4,015	.1,084	6,323
1,551	5 384	3,371	1,788	6,118	464	26,909	5,834	879	•••	4,580	6,278	7,629
1,437	5 ()76	5,624	1,954	8,744	714	25.421	888,1	273		2,042	8,206	11,11
1,736	7,121	4,7 2 0	1,743	6,884	722	29,394	2,971	1,093		6,26.4	9,647	8 59
675	3,361	2,494	1,681	7,062	459	18,935	3,772	112	14	1,638	4,863	9-55
1,349	s 74 5	3.093	1.641	6,440 1	366	24 579	3,666	114	4	4.772	7.040	8.09
3,034	6,156	2,353	2,152	4.754	401	28,008	6,292	323		8,229	7,131	6,42
833	4,693	4,910	2.313	11,645	656	† 31,268	4,397	763	5	5,702	3,141	13,70
1 6,0 98	7 [©] ,437	50,804	22,281	123,102	7,827	429,317	74,480	15,411	586	81.313	100.217	148.33
22,245	1,23,16!	83,237	37,180	225.932	12,879	732.677	129,720	29,443	3,706	133,463	163,187	256,0

STATEMENT VI.—Details of Matik-makbuzas'

			At I	ast Settleme	at.			As paid	prior to re-set	tiement.	
				Tena	qts.				Tena	pte.	
Serial No.	Assessment Group.	Malik- makbuza.	Absolute- occupancy.	Оссирапу.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik- makbuza.	Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordin ary.	Total.
-	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	DAMOH TAHSIL.										
I	Patharia	2,500	20,623	16,854 1 4 10	27,345 1 8 2	1 5 7	2,470 1 0 5	17,684	13,039	27,314 1 6 6	58,037 1 4 5
2	Narsinghgarh	3,402 0 15 1	18,169 1 3 4	22,271 1 5 8	42,217 1-10 5	82,657 1 7 2	9,464 0 11 1	14,541 1 1 4	15,752 1 2 9	45,951 1 9 6	76,244 1 5 11
3	Damoh	2,747 0 7 6	11,240	15,075 1 3 4	42,649 1 6 8	68,964 1 5 3	2,572 0 7 U	9,648 1 2 1	9,219 1 0 7	45,684 1 5 7	64,551 1 4 2
4	Bandakpur	o 12 3	2,104 0 12 8	3,257 0 13 3	3,214 0 12 4	8,575 0 12 9	8 ₃ • 9 7	1,827 0 12 G	2,630 0 12 10	4,812 0 13 0	9,269 0 13 10
5	Banwar	1 2 3	4,246 I 0 II	4,814 1 2 10	4,312 0 10 11	13,372	1 0 8	3,937 1 0 9	3,834 1 2 9	5,030 0 11 7	12,801 0 14 8
6	Tejgarh	329 0 6 0	4,333 0 15 2	5,108 0 13 0	6,7 2 2 0 14 1	16,164 0 14 0	320 0 5 3	3,878 o 14 6	4,198 0 12 5	8,334 0 14 2	16,410 0 13 9
7	Taradehi	120 0 7 0	1,255 0 9 10	4,620 a g 0	5.330 o 7 8	11,205 0 8 5	0 4 1	1,106 0 9 5	3,479 o 8 9	7,013 0 7 10	11,598 0 8 3
8	Sarra Balakot	835 0 12 3	6,087 o 15 7	6,259 0 11 7	5,029 0 9 4	17.375 o 11 10	828 0 10 9	5,73 ⁶ 0 15 6	4,946 0 11 1	6,195 o 8 7	16,877 0 11 0
9	Sailwara	38 0 5 5	563 0 5 6	2,212 0 7 3	4,869 o 8 2	7,644 0 7 7	36 0 2 11	471 0 5 2	1,307 0 6 3	5,111 0 8 7	6,889 0 7 8
10	Abhana	104 0 14 7	5,497 1 2 5	7,655 I I 5	9,242 1 2 3	22,394 1 2 0	87 0 13 0	4,925 1 2 6	6,394 1 1 10	11,791 1 3 10	23,110 1 3 0
11	Mala	235 0 11 8	6,685 0 13 0	6,324 0 14 2	5,888 0 14 8	18,897 0 13 11	224 0 11 11	5,924 o 13 o	5,670 0 14 9	6,596 o 15 2	18,190 0 14 3
12	Jabera	543 0 11 5	4,480 0 12 7	5,837 0 11 6	8,435 o Io 8	18,752 0 11 4	509 0 9 9	3,069 0 11 3	2,711 0 9 3	9,141 0 8 11	14,921 0 9 5
	Total Damoh Tahsil	10,936 0 11 4	85,284 1 0 9	1,00,285 1 0 0	1,6 <u>6,252</u> 1 1 10	3.50,820 1 1 0	9.711 0 9 8	72,74 5 1 0 0	73,179 0 14 11	1.82,972	3,28,897 1 0 3

	As enhanced, a	. s., sanctioned 2	t the Settlement.			Com	pare as deduced fr	om rates.	
•		Tens	ints.				Tena	ints.	
M tilk- makt-uza.	Absolute- occupa ney.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik- makhuza,	Absolute- occup ancy	Occupancy.	Ordinaty.	Total.
13	T4	15	16	17	18	10	90	21	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3.392 1 6 6	22,077 I 7 0	15,853 1 7 7	30,575 1 8 9	68,505 1 7 11	ვ,6ვ ნ 	22,920 	16,038 	27,242	66,2 0 0
4,067	19,718 1 7 7	20,734 1 8 9	51,591 1 12 5	92,043 I 10 5	4,619	20,993 ¦	21,274 	46.579	88,846
5,605 0 15 3	13,026 1 8 5	12,503 1 6 7	54,242 1 9 6	79.771 1 8 10	8,56 ₅	13,773	12,994	51,787	7 ⁸ ,55 2
143 1 0 6	2,530 I I 4	3,3 ⁸ 4 1 0 7	5,527 o 14 11	0 15 10	173	2,695 	3,426	4,826	10.947
;9 1 11 2	4,665	4,334 1 5 #	5.873 o 13 6	14,872 1 I O	47 147	4,793	4,241	5,704	14,738
723 0 11 9	5,150 1 3 3	5,453 I 0 2	9,435 i 0 15 11 ;	20,038 1 0 9	939 	5 ,445	5,718	8,279	19,442
213 1 9 2	1,454 0 12 4	4,366 0 10 11	8,139 0 9 1	13,959 o 9 10	259 •••	1,549 	4.549 	7,613	13,711
1,322 1 1 2	6 ,936 1 2 9	5.937 0 13 4	7,449 0 10 3	20,322 0 13 2	1,552 	7,160 	5,884	6,969	20,013 •••
91 0 7 4	7 ² 8 o 8 o	1,830 0 8 9	5,896 0 9 10	8,454 0 9 5		72 8	1,789 	5,291	7,808
124 1 2 7	6,343 1 7 10	7.849 1 5 10	12,849 1 5 7	27,041 1 6 2	¹ 37 	6,623 	7,914 	10,9 7 5	25,512
294 0 15 8	7,859 1 1 3	6,995 1 2 2	7.772 1 1 7	22,626 1 1 8	344 	8,104 	7.098 	70,40 	22,243
653 0 12 7	3.894 0 14 4	3,658 0 12 6	11.374 0 11 1	18.926 0 11 11	630 •	4, 0 44 	3,632 	11,045 	18, 7 21
16,666 1 0 7		92,896 1 2 11	2,10.722 1 3 5	3.97.998 1 3 7	21,070	98,825 	94.557	1,93,350	3,86,732

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STATEMENT VI.—Details of Malik-makbuzas' and

				At last Settl	ement.			As paid	prior to re-se	ttlement.	- 4
				Tens	ants.				Tens	ints.	
Serial No.	Assessment Group.	Malik- makbuza.	Absolute- occupancy,	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik- makbuza.	Absointe- Occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	HATTA TAHSIL.										
1	Mariadoh	180 0 8 7	2,291 0 14 1	2,115 0 15 3	4,220 0 14 10	8,626 o 14 9	o 7 5	1,440 0 I1 :0	1,234 0 12 0	4,521 0 13 1	7,195 0 12 7
2	North Hatta	2,107 0 13 1	10,624 1 1 6	8,914 1 2 2	34,356 1 3 2	53,924 1 2 8	1,390 0 8 2	5,669 0 13 3	4,642 0 13 10	32,114 1 0 5	42,425 o 15 8
3	South Hatta	. 2,896 0 11 6	9,796 1 1 4	16,955 1 1 4	35,261 1 4 5	62,012 I 3 0	2,210 0 8 3	5,747 o 13 o	8,773 0 13 5	31,724 0 15 8	46,244 0 14 10
4	Patera	. 694 0 13 7	5,997 1 0 9	5,917 1 0 5	9,432 1 0 8	21,346 1 0 7	o 8 11	3,806 0 13 11	2,614 0 12 5	14,262	20,68#
5	Kumhari	o 5 3	1,997 o 6 10	3,323 o 5 II	3,428 o 6 3	8,748 o 6 3	o 3 4	1,671 0 6 2	2,563 0 5 8	4,750 0 5 7	8,984 0 5 9
6	Fatehpur	2,040 0 11 11	12,294 1 2 11	13,350	¹ 7,585 1 5 9	43,229 I 4 3	1,728 o 8 8	8,727 1 0 2	8,391 1 0 6	18,896	36,014 1 I 2
7	Batiagarh	3,244 0 15 4	14,592 1 7 6	14,456 1 8 8	24,992 2 0 9	54,040 1 11 5	3,013	12,3 6 5 1 5 2	11,932 1 7 6	22 ,936	47,233 1 8 8
8	Rajpura	0 2 11	32 I a o	1,630 0 11 6	2,223 0 9 5	3,885 o 10 3	6 0 0 5	13 0 14 10	217 o 8 10	2,458 o 6 5	2,688 o 6 7
	Total Hatta Tahsil	11,208 0 12 9	57,623 I I 8	66,690 I 0 11	1,31,497 1 3 7	2,55,810 I 2 5	9,012 0 9 6	39,438 o 14 10	40,366 0 14 5	1,31,661 1 0 0	2,11,465 0 15 5
	Total Damoh Tahsil	10,936 0 11 4	85,282 I • 9	1,00,286 I O O	1,65,252 I I 10	3,50,820 1 1 0	9,711 o 9 8	72,746 1 0 0	73,179 o 14 11	1,82,972	3,28,897 I o 3
	Total Damoh District.	22,144 0 12 0	1,42,905 I I 2	1,66,976 1 0 4	2,96,749 1 2 7	6,06,630 I I 7	18,723 0 9 7	I,12,184 0 15 7	1,13,545 o 14 9	3,14,633 1 0 6	5,40,362 0 15 11

Tenants' payments for Damoh District.—(Concld.)

	As enhanced, r.	e., sanctioned at	the Settlement.			Compa	are as deduced fro	m rates	
		Tenauts.					Tenants.		
Matic took bur a.	Absolute-necu- pancy.	Occupancy .	Ordinary.	Total,	Malik- makbuza.	Absolute-occu- pancy.	Оссирансу.	Ordinary.	Total.
ı	τ4	(5	16	17	18	19	1,	21	2)
R3.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
	,	: : !							
231 0 11 2	1,659 0 13 8	1,493 0 14 6	5,523 0 13 10	8,675	251 	1,549 	1,400	4,672 	7,621
2,804 1 0 7	7,918	5,904 1 1 8	37,887	51,700 1 2 8	3,0 So	8,099	5,520	33,883	47,503
3,644 0 13 8	7,810 1 1 8	11,480 1 1 7	37,510 1 2 5	56,800 1 2 ° 1	4,493	7,803	11,568	35,398	54,7 ⁶ 9
873 1 0 2	5,003 1 2 4	3,441 1 0 4	16,289 1 3 10	24,733 1 3 0	1,086	5,150 	3,418	14,976	23,544
o 6 2	2,271 0 8 4	3.176 0 7 0	o 6 6	10,934 0 6 11	नेघने 74 	2,443 	3,004	4,446	9,893
2,563 0 12 10	11,064	10.344	21,7 ⁶ 1 1 4 0	43,169 1 4 3	3,044	11,734 	10,624	19,696	4 2, 0 54
4,512 1 4 10	15,864	14,346 1 12 3	3 5,927 1 15 1	56.137 1 13 2	5,8,37 	16,586 	14,669 	23,444	54, 6 09
o 1 6	14 1 0 0	279 i 0 11 3 .	3,213 0 7 10	3.506 a 8 o	Group not	unit rated.	:::	•••	 ***
14,705 0 15 6	51,603 1 3 5	50,463 1 2 1	1,53,597 1 2 2	2,55,663 1 2 5	17,865 	53,364	50,203	1,36,515	2,40,082
16,666 1 0 7	94,380 1 4 9	92,896 1 2 11	2,10,722 1 3 5	3,97,998 1 3 7	21,070	98,825	94.557	1,93,350	3,86,732
31,371 1 0 1	1,45,983 1 4 3	1,43,359 1 2 7	3,64,319 1 2 10	6,53,661 1 3 1	38,935 	1,5 2 ,189 ;	1,44,760	3,29,865	6,26,814

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STATEMENT VII.—Incidence per soil-unit of rent before and

(PROPOSED FIGURE

				Mali k-makbuza,		•	Absolute-occupanc	ÿ.
Name of Tahsii.	Name of Group.		Incidence before revision.	Incidence after revision.	Enhance- ment per cent.	Incidence before revision.	Incidence after revision.	Enhance- ment per cent.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
	Mariadoh		[.] 75	1.01	35	1,11	1.33	10
-	North Hatta		.41	•98	38	·88	1.04	18
	South Hatta		.73	1.00	49	·89	1,00	12
4	Patera		.75	-93	24	-93	1,00	14
A	Kumhari	•••	.47	•66	40	·6o .	.77	2
	Fatehpur		85	1.00	18	1.04	1.17	17
	Batiagarh		.76	1.10	45	1'12	1'34	20
ţ	Rajpura	•••		Not unit rated		•••		•••
	Total		75	.98	31	'98	1,13	1,
1	Patharia		-87	0-111-1 1-18	36	1'02	1'22	2
	Narsinghgarh		82	1'04	27	95	1.18	2,
	Damoh	•	'37	*82	122	'93	1.51	3
	Bandakpur		·79	1.36	72	.81	1.13	
Ì	Banwar		·6 ₇	1.00	63	.96	1'14	í
	Tejgarh		. 40	· 9 0	125	·8o	1.07	3
	Taradehi	•••	'45	.79	76	·66	·8 ₅	2
3	Sarra-Balakot	•••	·6 ₄	1,01	58	'95	1.13	1
	Sailwara		.39	1.00	156	·66	1.03	, 5
	Abhana		1.10	1'41	28	·9 5	1 21	2
,	Mala		'7 6	.99	30	' 92	1'21	3
l	Jabera		'9 3	1,11	21	·8 ₇	1.02	2
	Total		-59	.98	66	'93	1.12	2
	GRAND TOTAL		.65	·98	51	'95	1'15	2

after revision (expressed in decimals of an anna) in the Damoh District.

IN THE DAMOH DISTRICT.)

		Ail-round.			Ordinary.			Occupancy.	
Standard rate.	Enhance- ment per cent.	Incidence after revision.	Incidence before revision.	Enhance- ment per cent.	Incidence after revision,	Incidence before revision.	Enhance- ment per cent.	Incidence after revision.	Incolence between revision.
18	17	16	15	14	15	12	11	10	9
40 For unabated villages, 20 For abated villages.	7	1.32	1.53	8	1.38	1,58	4	1'22	1.12
to For unabated villages.	11	1-15	1.04	10	1.18	1.02	15	1'14	.65.
10	10	1.02	.97	31	1.10	99	13	1.02	.63
20	10	1,52	1.10	11	1'29	1.16	19	1.13	.95
o	14	192	·81	10	1.00	·96	15	.85	·74
30	7	1.30	1'22	4	1.42	1.36	12	1.53	1.10
40	13	3 1.46	1.50	9	1.20	1'46	15	1.38	1120
		•••				i.	t unit rated	Group no	
	10	1.51	1.10	9)	1.30	1.16	14	1.17	10}
.50	14	1.33	0 HUT	10	:'47	1.34	18	1.37	1.08
·40	13	1'34	वि सर्व	7	1'47	1.37	22	1.53	00:1
230	18	1,33	1.13	13	1'37	1.51	29	1'24	195
(30	24	1.52	1.01	15	1.38	1'20	29	1.19	.00
0 For jungly villages.	17	1.50	1.03	17	1.33	1*05	13	1'24	1 10
.10	20	1,10	.99	9	1,32	1.24	30	1,00	·8 4
.00	16	.99	.85	11	1.02	.95	23	.63	.76
oo For jungly villages. 30 For open villages.	16	1.10	.95	10	1,10	1.00	16	1.00	'91
10	16	1.12	.99	9	1.30	1.10	30	1,00	-84
.30	14	1.37	1.50	4	1.23	1'46	21	1.58	1.06
50 For 23 irrigated village 10 For the remainder.	21	1.50	1.04	10	1'45	1.32	22	1'24	1 02
,10	18	1,10	*93	18	1.13	.95	14	1'07	·9 4
	15	1.52	1.10	10	1.36	1'24	21	1,10	·98
	14	1.52	1.10	10	1'32	1.30	18	1,18	1 00

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STATEMENT VIII.—Siwai Income in the Damoh District.

tad •.		Assessment. Group		orded at former Settlement.	Recorded in year of Settlement.	Assumed 2s 2verage.
1		3		3	4	ś
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	HAȚTA TAHSIL,		1			
7	Mariadoh	844		475	166	166
2	North Hatta	***		158	752	752
3	South Hatta	***		319	503	503
4	Patera			331	242	242
5	Kumhari,	***	•	536	927	927
6	Fatehpur	***		149	157	157
7	Batiagarh	m 2J	and a	440	348	348
8	Rajpura			1,138	2,550	2,550
		Total of Hatts Tal	sil	3,546	5,645	5,64 <u>5</u>
	DAMOH TAHSIL	15.1 m	oar y			
1	Patharia	···	मेव नय	290	406	406
2	Narsinghgarh	***		334	586	585
3	Damoh	 Er		1,186	2,959	3 ,959
4	Bandakpur	t ♥+a	•••	253	589	589
5	Banwar	*10		217	934	934
Ø.	Tejgarh		•	229	489	489
7	Taradehi			440	1,545	1,545
8	Sarra-Balakot	34 ¢	•••	443	1,278	1,278
9	Sailwara		***	1,169	3,449	2,449
10	Abhana	***		586	1,448	1,448
1 1	Mala			675	1,335	1,335
12	Jabera	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1,463	1,578	1,578
		Total of Damoh Ta	hsil	7,264	15,596	15,596
		TOTAL FOR THE DISTR	ici	10'810	21,241	21,841

STATEMENT IX.—Rental value assumed for land held by malguzars and privileged tenants.

		S	ir and Khadka	aht.	Area held by tenas			Rental valuati	on adopted.	
	Assessment group.	Area lease	d fer cash.	Area cultivated by malguage.	Rental value	Compare	Total rental value (Columns 3, 5 & 6).		For area	Rate per acre of valuation adopted for sir and
		Rental value at sanctioned rates.	Compare rent actually recovered.	Rental value at sanc- tioned rates,	at sanc- tioned rates.	rent actually recovered.		For sir and khudkasht.	held by privileged tenants.	khud- kasht.
1	9	3	4	5	6	,	6	9	10	11
		Řs, z. p.	Re. 2. p.	Re. 2. p.	Re. 2. p.	İ	Bs. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
	HATTA TAHSIL.			}			•			
3	Marisdoh	455 0 0	608 0 0	2,904 0 0	247 0 0		3,606 0 0	3,378 0 0	251 0 0	0 15 1
•	North Hatta	2,05\$ 0 0	2,338 0 0	15,662 0 0	1,199 0 0		18,914 0 0	17,558 0 0	1,230 0 0	1 5 2
,	South Hatta	1,549 0 9	1,650 0 0	15,111 0 0	1,610 0 0		18,880 0 0	16,569 0 0	t,583 0 0	17
1	Paters	1,911 4 4	1,983 0 0	6,701 0 0	655 0 0		9,277 • 0	8,527 0 0	677 0 0	1 6 10
5	Kumbari	399 • 0	302 0 -	982 0 0	100 0 0		1,411 0 0	1,316 0 0	119 0 0	090
6	Fatehpur	2,024 0 0	9,595 0 0	11,714	2,647 0 0	E3."	15,385 0 0	13,663 0 0	t,617 0 0	17:
7	Batlegark	3,408 o O	3,741 0 0	20,179 0 0	1,590 0 0		94,177 0 0	22,398 0 0	1,575 0 0	20
.8	Rajpura			\$75 0	149 0 0		724 0 0	810 0 0	148 0 0	
	Total of Hatta Tah-	10,719 0 0	12,217 0 0	73,838 0 0	7,207		91,774 0 0	84,019 0 0	7,300 0 0	
	sil.	1 6 14	1 13 1	1 7	1 6 10	1	1 7 2	171	1 6 10	
]		7 1	40 d	00				
	DAMOH TAHSIL.			ē	र प्रयोग मध					ì
3	Patharia	1,851 0 0	1,849 0		1,381 0 0	""	95,155 O O	\$2,919 0 0	1,632 0 0	ĺ
•	Narsioghgarh	4,419 0 0	4.885 0	33,203 0 0	2,064 0 0		39,686 0 0	37,598 0 0	2,119 0 0	1 13
3	Damoh	3,612 0 0	2,669 0	20,766 0 0	2,313 0 0		s5,630 0 0	23,736 0 0	2,392 0 0	1 13
4	Basdakpur "	304 0 0	37 0 0	2,659 0 0	257 0 0		5,220 0 0	3,864 0 0	361 0 0	1 1 1
4	Banwar	102 0 6	118 0	1,019 0 0	277 0 0		1,398 0 0	1,127 0 0	286 0 0	1 ' '
6	Teygarh	. 977 o a	1,249 0	ol 6,142 0 0	714 0 0		7,933 • 0	7,106 0 0	700 0 0	1 2
,	Taradehi	. 161 • 0	119 0 1	1,417 0 0	383 0 0		1,951 0 0	1,544 0 0	374 0 0	0 14
8	Sarra-Balakot	. 170 o o	1 138 0	2,099 0 0	\$9\$ a 6		3,567 ● 0	2,362 0 0	614 0 0	0 13
9	Sailwara	254 0 0	295 0	2,298 0	270 0 0	,	2,822 0 0	9579 0 0	285 0 0	0 10
10	Abhana .	. 491 0 6	616 0	6,736 0	\$59 0	,,,	7.786 0 0	7,194 0 0	564 0 0	1 9
11	Maia .	. 1,577 0	I,275 0	0 7,708 0	381 0		9,666 0 0	8,730 0 0	393 0 0	1 4
32	Jahera	545 0	410 0	o 3,306 a	488 0	,	4,339 0 0	5,710 0 0	498 0 6	0 14
		13,563 0	13,923 0	0 1,09,115 0	9,885 0		1,32,563 0 0	1,21,199 0 +	10,115 0	
	Total of Damoh Tahsu.	1 8					1 8 2	1	1	
	TOTAL FOR DAMON	*24,392 0	0 126,139 0	0 1,82,953 0	0 17,093 0		2,24,337 0 0	2,05,218 0 0	17,315 0	,,,
	District.	1 1	8 2 0	7	. 15	s	179	179	4.5	اه

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STATEMENT X.—Total assets on which assessment is based, i. e., as announced.

									Compared a	s at former S	iettlement.	
Serial No.	Assessment group.		Payments of malik- nakhuzas,	Payments of fenants.	Annual value of sir and khud- tast and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai receipt».	Total,	Payments of malik- makbuza.	Payments: of tenants,	Annual value of sir and khud-kost and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai receipts.	Total.
1	2	-	3	4	<u> </u>	6	7	8	9	10	II	11
			Rs.	Ra.	Rs,	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Ra,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	HATTA TAHSIL											
1	 Mariadoh		231	8,495	3.742	166	17,634	180	8,646	4,004	475	13,21
,	North Hatta		a,798 €	£1,263	19,960	753	74.713	3,107	\$3,974	17,793	158	73,9
3	 South Hatta		3,651	\$6.78\$	19,440	503	ში, ეგი	a,896	62,012	15,064	319	81,2
4	Patera		870	84,995	9,392	142	35,480	694	91,346	8,190	331	30,6
5	Kumhari		57	10,878	1,5 46	917	13,408	38	8,748	1,375	§ 36	10,6
6	Fatehpur		3,613 į	43,459	15,545	157	61,774	2,040	43,289	12,606	149	\$8,0
7	Batiagath		4,515	56,304	94,953	348	85,320	3,244	54,040	31,5 ^R 7	440	79.3
8	Rajpura		71	5:174	783	2,550	6,788	9	3,88\$	854	1,138	5,8
	Total of Hatta Tahsi		. 14,756	2,55,433	94,663	5,645	3,70.496	11,208	2,55,810	89,589	3,546	3,53,1
	DAMOH TAHSIL			ا صحیح		बन्धपैव	যেন					
,	Patharja		3,473	68,1g1	95,118	406	97.098	1,500	64,822	18,527	370	85,9
,	Natsinghgath		4,019	91,75 6	40,419	586		3,402	82,657	30,904	334	1,17,3
,	Damoh)	5,6 03	79,663	a6,88%	1,959	1,15,113	3,747	68,964	19,775	1,186	92,6
4	Bandakpur		143	11,338	3,251	589	15,331	59	8,575	1, 587	25 3	11,7
5	Banwar		39	14,876	1,444	934	17.193	24	13,371	1,737	317	14,8
6	Tejgath		793	10,004	8,183	489	29,399	329	16,163	6,506	229	33,2
7	Taradehi		113	13,933	3, 087	I+545	17.778	130	11,205	1,536	440	13,3
8	Sarra-Balakot	.,.	1,312	30,387	3,031	1,478	35,918	835	17 .3 75	3,404	443	31,1
9	 Sailwara		109	8,654	3,950	3,449	14,163	38	7,644	8,110	1,169	10,9
10	Abhana	i	184	27,044	7,682	1,445	36,298	104	87,3 94	5.450	586	38,5
11	Mala	!	294	83,857	9,031	1,335	33,507	3 3\$	18,897	7,604	675	37,4
13	Jabera		656	18,870	 4,450 	1,578	25,524	\$43	18,739	4.354	1 462	25, 1
	Total of Damoh Tahe	il	16,668	3,97,433	1,14,494	15,396	5.64,191	10,935	3,50,820	1,03,674	7,264	4,71,6
	Total for Danon D	3-	31,424	6,52,850	1,29,156	31,141	9,34,687	32,144	6,06,630	1,85,856	:0,810	8,24,84

55
STATEMENT XI.—Calculation of revised assessment as announced.

Serial No.	Assessment Group.	Malik- makhuza payments,				: Malguzari Revenue.	Percent- age of malgu- zari revenue on mal- guzari assets.	Total assets.	Total Revenue.	age of total revenue on total	Increase or decrease of total assets as an onneed and as at settlement.	Increase of decrease of total Revenue a autounced and as at last Settlement
	1	3	4	5	6	j ,	8	9	10	11	13	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rø.	Rs.	Rs.	•	Rs.	Re,		Rs.	Rs.
	HATTA TAHSIL,											
3	Marandoh	231	28	303	12,403	6,537	53	19,634	6,740	53	 651	-513
2	North Hatta	2,798	768	2,030	71,914	37,495	gr	74,732	38,535	52	+ 730	-2,560
3	South Hatta	3,651	5 71	3,080	76,739	38,310	j 50	80,380	41,750	51	- 911	- 3,335
4	Patera	870	1 25	745	34,610	17,060	49	35,480	17,805	50	+ 4,810	+ 999
5	Kumbari	\$7	6	51	13.351_	6,639	50	13,408	6,690	50	+ 2,711	+ 1,149
δ	Fatehpur	2,613	413	2,200	59,161	29,620	50	61,774	31,820	52	+ 3,750	+ 45%
7	Batingarh	4,515	649	3,866	80,805	41,339	\$1	85,320	45,205	53	+ 6,009	+ 2,840
8	Raiputa	21		19	6,767	3 ,3 76	50	6,788	7,395	50	+ 503	+ 128
	Tetal of Hatta Tahsil.	14,756	2,562	12,194	3.55,740	1,79,276	50	3,70,495	1,91,470	52	+ 17,350	- 834
	DANOH TAHSIL.				बद्यम	न्यन						
1	Patharla	3,423	431	2,993	93,675	49,373	53	97,098	52,565	54	+ 11,179	+ 3,695
3	Na∙singhgarh	4,019	626	3, 293	1,32,761	67,857	51	1,36,780	71,250	52	r 10,483	6,9⊍o
3	Damoh	5,603	879	4.724	1,09,510	55,661	ģī	2,25,173	60, 385	52	+ 22,441	+ 10,762
4	Bandakpur	143	19	134	15,178	7,711	31	:5,321	7,835	\$1	+ 4,047	+ 1,894
5	Banwar	39	S	34	17,254	8,761	51	17,593	8,795	51	+ 7453	+ 1,661
6	Tengarh	723	141	582	28,676	14,225	50	29.39 2	14,810	50	+ 6,172	+ 3,135
7	Taradehi	213	33	180	17,565	8,570	4:	17,778	8,750	49	+ 4.477	+ 2,031
8	Sarra-Balakot	1,323	223	1,100	24,595	12,110	49	35,918	13,210	51	+ 477I	+ 2,546
9	Sailwara	109	20	80	14,053	6,752	48	14,162	6,842	48	+ C,201	۰ 1,38o
10	Albana	174	19	105	36,274	18,555	51	36,298	18,660	51	+ 7.7%	+ 3,587
11	Mala	294	43	255	33,213	16,669	ţo.	33,507	16,920	50	+ 6 096	+ 3.315
13	Јабега "	656	100	556	34,868	13,751	49	25,524	12,815	50	n 413	⊣· 383
	To al of Demoh Tabsil.	16,668	2,547	14,121	5,47,573	2,78,516	51	5,64,191	2,92,637	.52	+ 92,497	+ 41,488
	Total for Damoh District.	31,424	5,109	26.315	9,03,263	4.57,792	51	9,34,687	4,84,107	52	+ 1,09,547	+ 40,654

56
STATEMENT XII.—Net revenue increase for regularly settled area.

	 - 		F	rior to revisio	n.		As revised.		
erial No.	Assessment Group.		Kamil- jama	Jama not realisable owing to assignment.	Net revenue realisable.	Kamil-jama as sanctioned by the Chief Commis- sioner.	Jama not realisable owing to assignment.	Net revenue realisable.	Actual increase o revised ne realisable jama over previous jama.
•	2	-	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	HATTA TAHSIL.								
1	Mariadoh		5,386	•••	5,386	6,740		6,740	+ 1,35
	North Hatta		24,736	75	24,661	38,525	242	38,283	+ 13,62
3	South Hatta		30,315		30,315	41,290		41,290	+ 10,97
4	Patera		12,038	5 ² 5	11,513	17,805	54 5	17,260	+ 5,74
5	Kumhari		4,976	15	4,961	6,690	15	6,675	+ 1,71
6	Fatehpur	1	22,016	866	22,050	31,820	1,148	30,672	+ 8,62
7	Batiagarh		38,201	1,070	37,131	45,205	1,070	44,135	+ 7,00
8	Rajpura		1,776	144	1,632	3,395	160	3,235	+ 1,60
	Total of Hatta Tahsil		1,40,344	2,695	1,37,649	1,91,470	3,180	1,88,290	+ 50,64
	DAMOH TAHSIL.								
1	Patharia		44.846	2,078	42,768	52,3 ⁶ 5	2,307	50,058	+ 7,29
2	Narsinghgath		55.261	844	54,417	71.250	3,179	70,071	+ 15,65
3	Damoh		40,438	1,615	38,823	60,385	3,012	57,373	+ 18,5
4	Bandakpur		5.714		5,714	7. ⁸ 35		7. ⁸ 35	+ 2,12
5	Banwar		6,391		6,991	8,795		8,795	+ 1,80
6	Tejgarh		11,479	484	11,479	14,810		14,810	+ 3,33
7	Tarıdehi		6, 76	1,221	4,855	8,750	3,199	6,551	 + 1,69
8	Sarra-Balakot		10,284	4,904	5,380	13.210	6,265	6,945	+ 1,50
9	Sailwara		4.815	•	4,815	6,842	•••	6,842	+ 2,02
10	Abhana		14,579	882	13,697	18,66a	952	17,708	+ 4,01
11	Mala		13,485		13,485	16.920		16,920	+ 3,43
12	Jabera		9,830	82	9,748	12,815	102	12,713	+ 2,90
	Total of Dam o h Tahsil		2,23,708	11,626	2,12,172	2,92,637	16,016	2,76,621	+ 64,44
	Total for Damoh District	- ا	3,64,142	14,321	3,49,821	4,84,107	19,196	4,64,911	+1,15,0

9,284 Total revised HSSess-ment. 13 : Ŗ. Total deduced assess-ment. 8 954 RYOTWARI FORM B.—Abstract of Area and Assessment at date of Settlement for 52 Ryotwari villages in the Damoh District. 35 ĸ, 24.295 Acres. Total area 3,7, 7348 Acres, Area. 14 Minhai. 6:9 No. of Survey numbers. ፥ 2 Deduced Proposed assess-ment, ment, r 1,825 7 Š :,774 Ξ Rs. Available for occupation. 5.070 4,647 Acres. 9 Area. Caltiv-4,647 Ø No. of Survey numbers. 518 œ 7,614 Proposed assess-ment. **!**~ 7,180 Deduced as ess-2 v 6,512 Prosent Rs. w 112: 12 336 Elready occupied. Acres. fotal. 2 035 Unculti-Acres. Area, 3 7.791 In cultiva-tion. Acres. : At attestation 1,356 1,396 No. of Survey numbers. Announced

RYOTWARI FORM C.—Details of Land Classing for Ryotwari villages of the Damoh District.

	Total. Ujarba.	Acres. Acres.			1,093	.:.	2,549	4 5,003	2,348	11 1	4 11,877		:	613	::	٠٠٠ ,١٠٥	2,177	11541		+
crops.	Ordinary ujarha,	Acres.		:	137	165	11241	3,879	:	6:	116,2	····	Ė	339		673	2,031	į.	3,082	8,993
Minar crops.	Ordinary geonra.	Acres,		:	:	:	4	9	22	:	88		<u>:</u>	:	:	i	:	:		33
	Ordinary.	Acres.		;	**	23.7	555	757	2,185	H	3,769		:	;	ī	33	141	1,5,1	1,685	5,454
Garden Land.	Bari barani.	Acres,		:	ì	:	8	*5	70	ŧ	176		:	;	ï	i	3	:	;	176
	Tikra ujarh a.	Acres.		÷	:	63	31	81	10	6	150		:	;	÷	:	+	÷	₩	15.
	Tikra geonra.	Acres.		:	ī	:	0	***	:	•	0			:	:	:	:	:	:	6
	Tikra.	Acres.		:	 :		07	- 6+	70	23	Tot			:	:	:	;	;	 	102
	Saman ujarha.	Acres.		1	:	4	42	8	0	2	255		:	÷	:	*	-		5	240
Rice Land.	Saman geonra.	Acres.		:		•				1	8		1	:	:	. ;	:	i	:	90
	Saman.	Acres.		;	ï	4	2	80		67	176	· · ·	:	i	;	i	1	1		57.
	Jhilan ayatha,	Acres.		:			82	- 8 /		20	19		:	;	:	:	:	:	;	10
	Jhllan geonra.	Acres.			;	:ri		1 F	14	:	-		ē	· · ·	:	:	i		:	-
	Jhilan.	Acres.		1	· · ·	9	2	i	·	0	14		:	:	:	ī	:	;	;	ī =
	Tagar ujarha,	Acres.		9	150	20		:	:	:	186		•	14	:		:	:	47	£.
	Tagar.	Acres,	<u> </u>	W)	113	92		:	:	:	154		 :	e,	 :	;	:	·'	30	184
Land.	Ordinary ujarna.	Acres.		75	06z	4		:	<u> </u>	:	=		15	103		·	;	ì	308	619
Wheat Land,	Ordinary.	Acres.		4	308	36	•	·	;	;	407	and addresses and the	:	•	:		:	:	6	10.4
	Bandh. was ujarha.	Acres.		:	o o	∞	2	:	· ·	:	28		·	· :	:	:	:	:	3	88
	Bandh- was.	Acres.		6	22	11	;	i	 :	:	7		•	ī	:	:	:			; ;
			оссирівр.	Mund !	Mund II	Rathia	Patarua I	Patarua II	Bhatua	Sihar	Total	UNOCCUPIED.	Mund I	Mand II	Rathia	Patarua I	Patarua II	Baatua	Total	Grand Total

11,877 RYST'VARI FORM D.-Details of Cropping of Area in Cultivation in numbers already occupied for Rystwari villages of the Damoh District. Acres. 11,877 Total. 4,086 4,086 Oid fallow. 1,329 1,329 New fallow. 6,462 6,462 Acres. Nrt cropped area. 187 127 Acres. Postie cropped area. 6,589 6,589 Acres. Total. Acres. 758 753 Others. Acres. 340 Acres. Acres. Acres. Gram. Maize. 83 8 Crops. 137 137 2,804 2,804 Acres. Kodon ard kutki. : 139 1.59 Acres. Birra. Acres. Cotton. Linseed. | Rice. | Oilseed. 887 Acres. 887 ፥ Acres. 859 88 ፥ 8 82 655 655 Acres. Wheat. : i Total Irrigated

DAMOH DISTRICT WAJIB-UL-ARZ.

I.-Lambardar.

The lambardar is responsible for the payment of the Government revenue and cesses and for the apportionment of the village profits. On his death his heir succeeds, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner.

11 .- Relations of malguzars with tenants.

In their dealings with tenants generally malguzars will abide by the provisions of the Tenancy Act for the time being in force and the rules made under it and will not recover cesses over and above the rent save such as are warranted by law. Where rent has been fixed in money, rent in kind will not be recovered.

III .- Village expenses.

The malguzars provide for the customary village expenses, whatever they may be.

IV .- Village watchmen.

(Here the number of watchmen are stated and their names, the details of any rent-free service land and details of fees from malguzars, malik-makbuzas, tenants, and, if required to pay fees, non-agriculturists.)

V.-Other recognised village servants.

(Here the details of other recognized village servants are stated, with their remuneration.)

VI .- Land held revenue-free as against the malguzar.

(Serial number of holding, area and revenue assessed to be stated, with name of present incumbent and right in which he holds, whether of malik-makbuza or co-sharer.)

VII.—Land other than service land hild free of rent or at privileged rent, with particulars of conditions.

(Serial number of holding, area and rental value to be stated, with name of present holder, conditions on which, and term for which he holds, and details of rent, if any, to be paid by him.)

VIII .- Village waste lands and forests.

The malguzars will observe the rules which may be issued from time to time regarding the use and preservation of malguzari forests.

The customary rights included in the term nistar are —

- (1) The right to dry wood and brush-wood for [uel.
- (2) The right to collect thorns, leaves and edible roots.
- (3) The right to fibre and roots for rope.
- (4) The right to cut timber (after giving notice to the malguzar) for construction or repairs of houses and for agricultural purposes. But this right does not extend to green bamboos, big timber required for roof-trees, rafters, beams or door frames.
- (5) The right to graze a reasonable number of cattle.
- (6) The right to collect grass for such cattle.

These rights tenants and agricultural labourers will continue to enjoy for their private, use alone and not for sale, free of charge, to the extent warranted by the condition of the jungles and waste lands. If inhabitants of another village wish to exercise these rights, they may do so with the malguzar's permission on conditions which the malguzar may impose, provided that the rights of the tenants to nistar are not infringed.

(Here should also be recorded the rights possessed by tenants over fruit trees growing in village waste, and if the village adjoins Government forest a clause will be added under which the malguzars will engage to do their share in maintaining the forest boundary by annually clearing a line to the width of 20 feet on their side of the boundary line.)

IX .- Village site.

Tenants, agricultural artizans and agricultural labourers, now settled or who may hereafter settle with the malguzar's consent in the village, are entitled to a house-site free of rent. The malguzar may take rent for gardens attached to houses. Non-agriculturists may build on vacant sites subject to the conditions which the malguzar may impose. Within their house sites and gardens villagers may build as they please. Every person is at liberty to sell or mortgage the materials of his house. Should any house or house-site be deserted for a period of two years, the site and materials shall, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, revert to the malguzars. Transfers between persons entitled to a house-site rent-free, of the right to occupy a house, are unfettered, but transfers in which other persons are a party are subject to the approval of the malguzar.

X.—Village roads, paths and rights of way.

The malguzars and tenants will keep open and maintain all existing roads and paths and will not allow any person to encroach on a road or path by building, enclosing, cultivating or otherwise. All roads in the village will be kept broad enough for the easy passage of carts.

X1.—Rights of tenants over trees.

Any person may plant trees in his house garden or cut trees planted there by himself. He cannot cut trees planted there by other people, without the malguzar's consent.

Tenants who have come into possession of their holdings, otherwise than by inheritance after the year 1893, can neither plant nor cut trees in their holdings without the malguzar's permission. Tenants of older date are unfettered in this respect. Trees, other than fruit trees, of spontaneous growth, in all holdings except those of absolute-occupancy tenants, are the property of the malguzar. In the absence of any special agreement, trees follow the land in cases of transfer. Rights in trees which already exist shall not be interfered with.

XII .- Manure.

Cattle dung and sweepings on public halting places belong to the malguzar. Any person may collect and appropriate to his own use manure or sweepings from village waste, public roads, or, if custom allows, and the occupier of the land consents, from occupied lands.

XIII .- Disposal of hides and carcasses of dead cattle.

The hides, bones and carcases of cattle which die in the village are taken by Chamars who, in return, render the following services and articles. (Here are inserted details (a) such as Government bhet begar, and the repairs to roofs of malguzars' houses in the hot weather; (b) of articles, such as shoes to Government servants and shoes, whips, bridles or girths to the malguzars.)

But this custom is not to over-ride the ordinary right of ownership.

XIV .-- Dues from bazars and sarais.

Malguzars are not entitled to levy any dues on bazars or from sarais in their villages, or realize commission on sales.

Existing public threshing floors shall continue to be used as such.

XVI.—Rights of village over land or water belonging to other villages or of other villages to land or water in this village.

(Here are recorded details of rights mentioned in heading with particular inclusion of rights of access to and use of water in wells and ponds.)

XVII .- Protected thekedars and inferior proprietors.

(If the village be held by protected thekedars or inferior proprietors, the following details are recorded:—

- (1) Names of protected thekedars or inferior proprietors.
- (2) Payments of such thekedars or proprietors.
- (3) Conditions of theka or lease with particular reference to rights of the thekedar or lessee over the village jungles.

XVIII .- Maintenance of trijunction stations, boundary marks and traverse marks.

The trijunction stations, boundary marks and traverse marks situated on the village boundary, which are shown in the attached schedule, are maintained by the people of this village, who will keep them in proper repair.

Schedule.

- (1) Details of trijunction stations. The trijunction stations between the villages.
- (2) Boundary and traverse marks.

Description of marks.	Khasra number where situated.	Remarks.
1	2	3

XIX.—Special clauses opportaining to village.

(Here will be recorded any custom peculiar to the village, of which mention has not been made already.)

C. G. CHENEVIX TRENCH,

Settlement Officer, Damoh District.

Govt. Press, Nagpur :- No. 1877 Settlt,-22-4-14,-252,



APPENDICES

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DAMOH SETTLEMENT REPORT.

INTRODUCTORY.

There are two Settlement Reports of the Damoh district extant. The first was written in 1866 by Mr. A. M. Russell, who entered the district only after the greater portion, viz., the Damoh tahsil, had already been reassessed by his predecessor, Colonel Maclean, and, as he admits, found himself at a disadvantage in reporting on tracts of country which he had never visited. The next resettlement was begun in 1888 by Mr. T. C. Wilson, I. C. S., and finished in 1891 by Mr. Dori Lal who died in December of the same year. The report on this Settlement was compiled by Mr. (now Sir B.) Fuller, the Settlement Commissioner in 1893. Thus, neither of the existing reports was written by officers who were directly and solely concerned with the Settlement of the district as a whole, and this fact, together with the changes wrought within the last twenty years by the famine cycle, the opening of the railway and the construction by Government of roads and irrigation works, is, I trust, a sufficient justification for the inclusion in this report of a certain amount of descriptive detail which would, in other circumstances, have been superfluous.

PART I.

Description of the District before Settlement.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The outline of the district is an elongated oval running north and south, and strikingly resembles that of Ireland. The northern The district as a whole. portion of the oval, constituting the Hatta tahsil, is bounded on all three sides by the Native States of Panna, Bijawar and Chhatarpur, within the boundaries of which three villages of Damoh are situated, while a few State villages are similarly imbedded in British territory. Further south, the district marches with Saugor on the west and Jubbulpore on the east down to its southernmost extremity where it touches the district of Narsinghpur. The length of the district from north to south is a little under 90 les, and its greatest width from east to west is about 56 miles. Its total area 16 square miles. It is divided into two tahsils, with head-quarters, respecat Hatta and Damoh, and contains 1,394 villages, of which 52 are settled ri and 246 are uninhabited. The local geology is mentioned both in the r and in the last Settlement Report, and calls for no separate treatment om an agricultural point of view the district is easy to describe. It is v two rivers, the Sonar and the Bearma, which, crossing it from southh-east, converge to form the river Ken at the northern boundary of hsil. The valley of the Sonar and of its tributaries the Bewas, the Kopra, forms an open belt of fertile country, about 20 miles wide, onally across the northern half of the district. This tract is known and is bounded along its north-western edge by a low sandstone cally known by the general title of the Pahar, or lateau also shares. A glance at the map shows Hill is Government reserved forest, and rge area. This southern hilly tract is sters it from the Saugor district far down the open country some sixty miles to On twenty miles further north with

DAMOH SETTLEMENT REPORT.

INTRODUCTORY.

There are two Settlement Reports of the Damoh district extant. The first was written in 1866 by Mr. A. M. Russell, who entered the district only after the greater portion, viz., the Damoh tahsil, had already been reassessed by his predecessor, Colonel Maclean, and, as he admits, found himself at a disadvantage in reporting on tracts of country which he had never visited. The next resettlement was begun in 1888 by Mr. T. C. Wilson, I. C. S., and finished in 1891 by Mr. Dori Lal who died in December of the same year. The report on this Settlement was compiled by Mr. (now Sir B.) Fuller, the Settlement Commissioner in 1893. Thus, neither of the existing reports was written by officers who were directly and solely concerned with the Settlement of the district as a whole, and this fact, together with the changes wrought within the last twenty years by the samine cycle, the opening of the railway and the construction by Government of roads and irrigation works, is, I trust, a sufficient justification for the inclusion in this report of a certain amount of descriptive detail which would, in other circumstances, have been superfluous.

PART I.

Description of the District before Settlement.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The outline of the district is an elongated oval running north and south, and strikingly resembles that of Ireland. The northern portion of the oval, constituting the Hatta tahsil, is The district as a whole. bounded on all three sides by the Native States of Panna, Bijawar and Chhatarpur, within the boundaries of which three villages of Damoh are situated, while a few State villages are similarly imbedded in British territory. Further south, the district marches with Saugor on the west and Jubbulpore on the east down to its southernmost extremity where it touches the district of Narsinghpur. The length of the district from north to south is a little under 90 miles, and its greatest width from east to west is about 56 miles. Its total area is 2,816 square miles. It is divided into two tahsils, with head-quarters, respectively at Hatta and Damoh, and contains 1,394 villages, of which 52 are settled ryotwari and 246 are uninhabited. The local geology is mentioned both in the Gazetteer and in the last Settlement Report, and calls for no separate treatment here. From an agricultural point of view the district is easy to describe. traversed by two rivers, the Sonar and the Bearma, which, crossing it from southwest to nort h-east, converge to form the river Ken at the northern boundary of the Hatta ta asil. The valley of the Sonar and of its tributaries the Bewas, the Sajli and the Kopra, forms an open belt of fertile country, about 20 miles wide, slanting diagonally across the northern half of the district. This tract is known as the Haveh and is bounded along its north-western edge by a low sandstone plateau covered with sand-jumple and forest. The larger portion of the district lies south of the Haveli and is lo cally known by the general title of the Pahar, or Hill, in which name the northern picteau also shares. A glance at the map shows that the distinguishing feature of the Hill is Government reserved forest, and malguzari jungles also cover a very large area. This southern hilly tract is traversed by the Bearma river, which enters it from the Saugor district far down on the south-west border and emerges into the open country some sixty miles to the north-east from which point, to its junction twenty miles further north with the Sonar, it separates the Hatta tahsil from 12 nna State. The valley of the Bearma within the hilly tract, though far narrower than that of the Sonar, is for much of its course, fertile, thickly populated, and of great inportance. So for purposes of description, the district falls easily into three divisions, the Haveli, the Bearma valley and the hilly country, each of which has its distinctive method of agriculture and deserves separate description.

- The Haveli is by far the most important, containing .654 villages and contributing 74 per cent of the Land Revenue of the whole district. The soil, but for rare gravelly outcrops, The Haveli. is dark, friable, and easy to work, highly prized for its capacity to carry wheat, without fallowing and with but little change of crop, for an indefinite number of years. The surface is free from forest and, viewed from the edge of the hills in the cold weather, presents the appearance of a level expanse of wheat with numerous groves marking the sites of villages. In reality, however, it is not level but broken up by nullahs into undulations called Tagars which, as will be seen later, diminish the security of outturn very considerably, and render the Damoh haveli as a whole greatly inferior to those of the Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur districts. But the western portion of the Batiagarh Group is really first class and the level tract seen from the railway, between Damoh and Aslana stations, is scarcely inferior. The Hatta tahsil haveli, between the Sonar and Bearma rivers, is of lower quality than the southern portion which falls in Damoh tahsil. Between the wheat land and the foot of the hills a fringe of poorer soil extends, to a varying distance, into the plain. This fringe is known as the Karka and is at its widest under the northern plateau where the 23 villages comprising the Mariadoh Group are all in the Karka. Damoh khas, to the south, is a typical Karka village.
- 3. The Bearma valley within the hills is also a closely cultivated tract, but the surface, though broken by small sandstone ridges, is much more level than that of the Haveli. The soil is lighter coloured but free from gravet and of stiffer quality. Hence, to enable it to be worked, fields are on a much smaller scale and embankment is universal. Cultivation, in short, is more intensive and laborious and the conditions of agriculture are very different from those prevailing in the Haveli proper. One-hundred and forty-three villages lie in this tract.
- 4. The villages of the hilly tract, exclusive of the Bearma valley, fall roughly into two classes. The first comprises those which lie on The hilly tract. top of sandstone plateaus. One of these plateaus stretches across the north-west of the district, the other occupies an exactly similar relative position along the south-east border, overlooking the plain of Jubbulpore and extending through the assessment groups of Mala, Sailwara and Taradehi. The surface of these plateaus is level, but the soil, in most places, fit for nothing but the poorest millets. The second class of hill villages is very numerous and includes those on the upper reaches of the Bearma river, and the valleys of its many tributaries, such as the Goraiya, the Bhaddar, and Sun. In soil and productiveness they occupy a position midway between Bearma valley villages and those on the high plateaus. A very large prop of the hilly tract is covered with jungle. Besides the Government r forest shown in green on the map, which accounts for 792 square 28 per cent of the total district area, there are, including the ryotwr 849 square miles of village waste. Of this waste, 268 square miles a as tree forest and the balance is by no means denuded of forest gr safe to assert that 50 per cent of the district as a whole is under some description and practically all this area is unculturable. of the Damoh jungles is stunted but fruit trees, mahua, achar and t and the grazing, for eight months of the year, is fair highest elevation 2,467 feet in the Sailwara Gro The appended map shows the chief natural f division into Assessment Groups.

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CHAPTER II.

POPULATION AND CASTES.

5. The population of the district was 325,613 in 1891. In 1901, at the end of the famins, A had fallen to 285,326, and in 1911 had risen to 338,047. According to the district Gazetteer 67 per cent of the population, or in round figures, 226,500 persons are supported by pasture or agriculture, and with others

this report is not concerned. Lodhis numbering 41,843, agriculturists almost to a man, contribute 18 per cent of this population and Kurmis 11 per cent. These two castes are the best cultivators in the district. Market gardening is carried on by 15,650 Kachhis. Lodhis, Kurmis and Kachhis thus receives 36 per cent of the agricultural population. The caste actually most numerous in the district is that of Chamars, which has risen in a decade from 34,000 to 43,319, and in nearly every village is resorting more and more to agriculture. The number of Gonds was given in paragraph 26 of the last Settlement Report as 110,578 or 34 per cent of the district total, but this figure was incorrect. At the census of 1901 Gonds numbered 28,000, and in 1911 Gonds and Sonrs together made up a total of 38,212 or 11 per cent of the district population.

CHAPTER III.

POLITICAL AND FISCAL HISTORY TO 1893.

- 6. The history of Damoh needs only the briefest mention here. After 90 years of Maratha rule the district was ceded to the British Government in 1818. From that date to the Thirty Years' Settlement of 1864 the Land Revenue administration was as disastrous as it had been before the cession, consisting mainly, to quote the last Settlement Report, in abortive attempts to realize revenue which was much above the paying powers of the country. Short term settlements with revenue farmers were the practice till 1835, the demand fluctuating from three to three and half lakhs of rupees. In that year a 20 years' Settlement was made for Rs. 3,05,140. This proved unworkable, and of its effects the Settlement Officer of the next revision wrote that "the ruin which it entailed on the mass of the people and the district generally are too well known to need any elaborate description here." The Thirty Years' Settlement was concluded in 1864. The malguzars or lessess were given proprietary rights, and the revised realizable demand was fixed at Rs. 2,52,974, which was about a lakh less than the highest of the earlier assessments. But the district was in a very under-cultivated condition. In 1869 the Katangi-Singorgarh tract, containing 125 malguzari villages with a land revenue of Rs. 8,868, was added to the district from Jubbulpore. The Thirty years' Settlement ushered in a period of favourable seasons and great prosperity magnified, in retrospect, by the climatic disasters which synchronized with and continued for long after its close.
- 7. Writing in 1889 the Settlement Officer described the tenants of the Narsinghgarh Group, now among the most prosperous in the district, as in poor condition owing to the late unfavourable seasons, and remarked that the present year, 1888-89, was a bad one. But the series of crop failures generally referred to as the famine began in 1892-93, when both crops were seriously damaged.
- 8. The new Settlement came into force from 1st July 1894, imposed a The twelve years' settle. total revenue of Rs. 4.43,453, and was announced for a ment and the famine cycle. period of 12 years. This demand was never collected. From 1892-93 to 1899-1900 an outturn exceeding one-half of the normal on both crops taken together was only twice harvested, and in no year did the people reap a three-quarter crop. Suspensions and remissions of land revenue were very liberal during this distressful period, the average collections including cesses for the last seven years of the cycle being only two lakes or considerably less than half of the full demand.
- 9. In 1899, when the cropped area had fallen by 23 per cent, a general scheme of abatement of rents and revenue was applied to the whole district. Tenants' rents and the valuation of the malguzars' home-farms were reduced in proportion to the contraction in the

cropped area, where the loss in cropping over the village as a whole had been at least 15 per cent in 1897-98 and was at least 20 per cent in 1898-99. The revenue was then lowered by an amount proportionate to the difference between the abated assets and the Settlement assets as announced in 1894. Relief was given to 319 villages in Hatta and 197 villages in the Damoh tahsil, in all to 516 villages, of which the great majority fell in the most fertile tract of the district, the valley of the Sonar. The operation resulted in the lowering of the net realizable revenue demand from Rs. 4,24,006 to Rs. 3,45,844, representing a reduction of 37 per cent in the abated villages and 18 per cent over the district as a whole. The abatements were to run for the remainder of the term of Settlement. I give below a few examples from the Hatta tahsil to show the exceptionally liberal scale on which they were granted. Scores of malguzars were reassessed to very light revenues and thereby, so rapid was the recovery in their assets, more than reimbursed for their losses during the years of famine.

	[Village.		Revenue of 1894.	Abated revenue.
h			Rs.	Rs.
Sujanpura	***		175	5
Newai	•••	•••	400	58
Hardu a	•4•		500	70
Karuiya	•••		290	32
Abda	494	•••	800	210
Ranch	•••	AN 1841 AN	2,345	1,210

The enjoyment by the owners of abated villages of such generous revenue remissions for over a decade has complicated the business of their reassessment, for the revised revenues have been announced at a time when the cropped area is full and the occupied area has surpassed the figure of 1894.

CHAPTER IV.

COMMUNICATIONS, TRADE AND PRICES.

- Both by road and rail the district is unusually well served, enormous improvement in communications having been made in Communications. the 20 years which have elapsed since the last Settlement. In January 1899 the Bina-Katni branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was opened. The line passes through the centre of the district from west to east: three stations fall in the open wheat country and three in the hilly tract. Metalled roads now spread fanwise from head-quarters, north-east to Hatta, north-west to Batiagarh, west to the Saugor border, south to Taradehi and south-east to the boundary of Jubbulpore district. Four out of these five roads bring the confines of the district into touch with the capital, the roads to Taradehi and Batiagarh are, for nearly all their course, new, and the old road to Hatta is being annually improved by bridges. As late as 1907, Tejgarh was inaccessible to touring officers from Damoh in wet weather, except by elephant, while the large village of Tendukhera 16 miles further south, which had 12 carts in 1907, has now 31. The total length of metalled roads has increased since Settlement from 62 miles to 159 miles.
- Trade.

 Trade.

octroi of Jubbulpore town, produce is brought from that district also. exports from Patharia, the only other station from which grain leaves the district, are only half a lakh of maunds in a year, and as most of this comes from over the Saugor border, Damoh station is the only outlet that need be considered. It is estimated that two-thirds of the exports in grain and oil-seeds are the produce of Damoh district. During the year ending the 31st July 1912, 526,000 maunds of grain, nearly all wheat, and 73,108 mannds of oil-seeds were sent out by rail, which, at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per maund of grain and Rs. 7 per maund of oilseeds, were of the united value of Rs. 18,27,000. The district's share of this export trade would be about Rs. 12,18,000. The til crop of 1911 was a partial failure. In a good year, the total value of oil-seeds exported amounts to eight laklis of rupees. The figures of export are supplied, month by month, by the railway authorities and may be taken as correct. They throw some doubt on the statement made in paragraph 24 of the last Settlement Report that in 1885-86 traffic registration indicated an export trade of about six lakhs of maunds in grain and oil-seeds. But the railway had by then reached Katni-Murwara 80 miles from Damoh and few facts of Indian agricultural history are more impressive than the ease and certainty with which enormous quantities of grain found a way, before the days of metalled roads and railways, to distant markets over obstacles seemingly insuperable. The statistics received from the railway authorities have been checked by figures supplied by the Arhatias of Maw Ganj. These give a total of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakes of maunds of grain and oil-seeds received by them in the twelve-month under review. This would imply that $r\frac{1}{2}$ lakes are still held in Damoh town and I am informed that this is a by no means improbable figure.

12. The present Settlement was not undertaken on account of any rise in prices.

Prices.

Dut as, in fact, there has been a considerable rise, a brief allusion to the subject will not be out of place. The course of prices of wheat and rice, the two staples, from 1849 to 1902, is traced on page 114 of the district Gazetteer and need not be repeated here. In the quinquennium ending 1893, the year in which the last Settlement was announced, the price of wheat was 34 lbs. to the rupee and of rice 25 lbs. These are retail figures. At present, August 1912, wheat is selling at 26 lbs. and rice, of medium quality, for 18 lbs. to the rupee. During the past five years wheat has only for a month or two fallen to 30 lbs, and rice to 22 lbs. though, with the exception of 1907-08, all these years were of fair to good harvests. Assuming present rates of 26 lbs. and 18 lbs. for wheat and rice respectively, the price of the former has risen 31 per cent and of the latter 39 per cent in the last 19 years. The past season has been good for rice and nearly bumper for wheat, so that the estimate of the rise is safe. The rate of linseed has doubled and that of til risen 50 per cent within the same period. Juar and gram, on the other hand, show comparatively little advance since 1893.

CHAPTER V.

RAINFALL, SOILS, AGRICULTURE AND CROPS.

13. The rainfall has been registered in the past at three stations, Damoh, at the northern edge of the hilly country of the Damoh tahsil, Tejgarh which is 20 miles from Damoh within the hills, and Hatta in the Sonar valley. The variations between the recorded fall at Tejgarh and Damoh are mentioned in the Damoh Tahsil Preliminary Report and are so striking as to throw grave doubt on the accuracy of the Tejgarh registration. As remarked above in paragraph (10) Tejgarh, until 1908, was almost inaccessible to inspecting officers during the rainy season, and practically no check of the reported figures was possible. As this village lies in a rice tract within the hills the rainfall might be expected to be heavier than in Damoh. But over the 42 years ending in 1910 the annual average recorded was 12 inches lighter. It is safest, I think, to ignore the records of this station.

14. The average annual fall at the Damoh station from 1867 to 1902-03 was 51 inches. The Hatta rainfall, as recorded, is consistently lower than that registered at Damoh and it is suggested in the Gazetteer that observations both at Hatta and Tejgarh have been defective. Averages, however, convey little meaning. The difference between good crops and scarcity depends almost entirely on the distribution, and the interest of this subject justifies, I think, the quotation of the following table showing the distribution of the annual rainfall as registered at Damoh, from 1892-93 up to 1911-12:—

	Year.	;	Early monsoon, June. July, August.	Late monsoon, September, October, Nov- ember.	Rest of year, December to May.	Total.
A			Inches,	Inches-	Inches.	Inches.
1892-93*	***	***	39.41	8.60	5'38	53*45
1893-94*	***	•-•	43'24	20.21	4'30	68.05
1894-95*	144	144	44.96	14'02	3,69	62:67
1895-96*	•••		31,00	2'95	•••	34.85
1896-97*	441	***	48.90	3.41	2.08	54.69
18 97-98	***		25.17	5.80	3.55	34'19
1898-99*	•••	•••	43'99	7.01	6.87	51.87
1899-00*	4=4		27.76	1.20	1.03	30.29
1 9 00-01	***		43'59	9,11	5.17	57.87
1901-02	***	•••	43.16	6.00	1'43	50.67
1902-03	74.4	•••	28.65	18195	1/51	49'11
1903-04	***	•••	28.26	13.62	2'26	43'14
1904-05	•••		25.51	4'33	0.99	30.83
1905-06	***		22.66	5.88	1.08	29.62
:906-07+	•	,	4015	18:52	5'37	65.24
1907-08*	***		33.95	0.77	1'42	35'14
1908-09	***	•••	39 21	연구 _{5'52}	3.65	46.38
1909-101	***	***	34.93	4'32	1.2	40.76
1910-11†	•••		25.90	10.20	1.14	37.54
1911-12†	***		26:36	12.68	0.20	39'54

Years of serious crop failure have been marked with a star, and good years with a dagger. The outturn in the undistin-Distribution of rainfall. guished years has ranged from 70 per cent of normal to normal. There has been scarcity amounting to distress in eight of these 20 years. Four of the bad years have been marked by excessive, and three by defective rainfall, but neither aberration from average necessarily involves a bad harvest. There was famine in 1894-95 when 63 inches fell, while 1906-07 with a fall of 65 inches was a good year, a bumper rice crop making up for a certain amount of damage to the Rabi. Similarly, 38 inches in 1910-11 gave excellent harvests. and there was nothing approaching to crop failure even in 1904.05 and 1905-06 when only 31 and 30 inches, respectively, were registered, but there was famine in 1899-1900 and also in 1907-08 in which latter year the kharif crops failed entirely, though the year's total was 36 inches. It is generally admitted that a rainfall of 30 inches, if favourably distributed, is quite enough to secure bumper crops. The important months are September and October when the success of both crops depends on timely rain, but it is precisely in these months that the fall is most fitful. Distribution can to a very large extent be regulated by irrigation and in a comparison of the rainfall statistics with the harvests reaped is found the strongest justification for the construction of Government irrigation tanks in the district.

- 16. The soils of the district have now been classified three times, in the (b) Soils, as classified in the Thirty years' Settlement, in attestation of last Settlement, and in the present revision. The first classification divided soils into six kinds, viz.:—
 - 1. Kabar, or the best black soil, heavy and free from grit.
 - 2. Mund, or inferior black soil, light and gravelly.
 - 3. Rathia, or brown kabar of the hilly country.
 - 4. Ryan, or ashy coloured kabar of the hills.
 - 5. Patarua, or light brown soil devoid of richness.
 - 6. Bhatua, or sandy soil.

I am at a loss to discover whence the name Ryan was derived or to what soil it was applied. It is common in Saugor and there used by the people to describe the black and rather shallow soil found on the tops of hills. There is only a very small area in Damoh district where such soil is found and at the Thirty years' Settlement most of this area was in Jubbulpore district. The name, also, appears to be unknown now to cultivators.

Settlements, but enriched by the addition of two soils which though scarce are of exceptional value. These are Sihar, the soft, fine wash-off from sandstone hills which grows the best rice, and kachhar, the alluvial soil found in narrow strips along rivers, in which Kachhis and Dhimars grow vegetables. A fertile, sandy soil found far from the hills in the Hatta tahsil, along the bank of the Bearma, has also been classed as Siliar. In order to avoid over-classing, two grades have been allowed, both in this and in the last Settlement, within the heads of Kabar, Mund and Patarua. The varieties of soil now recognized are as given below:—

			Percentage on area under cultivat		
		A	s now classed.	At la	ist Settlement.
Kabar I	***			(5
Kabar II	***		1	[દું	7
Mund I	•••	सव्यमेग् प्राप्त	9		29
Stand 11	***		39		18
Rathia	***		10		7
Patarua I		•••	21		12
² atareu II	.,		16		16
Blintua			3		2
Siliar	•••)			
Kachhar		}	ı		4
		Tota!	100		100

18. Although, of course, this classification is based on that used in common Comparison of present classishes speech by cultivators, it should be remembered that fication with the preceding. These names are, to a great extent, only adjectives: kabar means clayey, mund crumbly, rathia stiff, patarua light, bhatua is often applied to all waste land, sihar means sandy, and kachhar covers a wide variety of riverain soils. So that it would be highly unsafe, in hundreds of villages, to class according to the nomenclature of the residents, for a field dignified with the name of kabar in a Gond hamlet of the hills may be yellow patarua with a slight admixture of clay. On the other hand, what is patarna in the mouths of tenants of fine haveli villages would be rathia or second class mund in a less favoured tract.

It is to this elasticity of popular description that I ascribe the "severity" of the last Settlement soil classification as compared with that now effected. Soils were then classed by Patwaris. In the first place, these men, from a mistaken idea of honesty and also from the praiseworthy desire to avoid suspicion of favouring the cultivators, show an incurable tendency to optimism where Government's interests are concerned. Thus, in years of scarcity they notoriously overestimate outturn. They have less to fear, in the way of censure, from a too sanguine estimate than from one that is too low. Secondly, each Patwari knew only the soils of his own circle and finding all, or nearly all, the officially recognized varieties present in his circle, as testified to by cultivators and by his own local knowledge, he naturally classed the land accordingly. This explains the very frequent over-classing of the light-coloured rathia in the hilly tract as kabar. The local name for it is indeed Had-kabar but between it and the splendid black alluvial kabar of the haveli is a very wide difference. And naturally enough, each Patwari classed the best mund in his circle as mund I, though, had they been able to compare notes, they would have found that this heading was a surprisingly wide one. In this revision the classing was done by Inspectors, who, in a short time, attained a respectable standard of uniformity. Their classification was pulled together by their Party Officers and the work of these latter, at most four in number, was brought into line by myself. I checked the soil classification on the spot in every village with any cultivation, and in very many villages made extensive alterations for it is impossible entirely to eradicate, by instruction and orders, differences in temperament.

- Mund is the prevailing soil in the haveli and grows steadily poorer as the junction of the Sonar and Bearma is approached. Kabar is plentiful only in the Batiagarh Group, where the finest rabi in the district is grown. Rathia abounds in the valley of the Bearma and patarua in the villages of the hilly tract Typical sihar may be seen in Rajnagar ryotwari, near Damoh khas.
- 20. Soils were also cross classified according to their cropping capacity, a very necessary operation seeing that patarua, useless for wheat and of comparatively little value for minor crops, constitutes the bulk of the fertile rice land. Four classes were recognized, according as the land was used for wheat, rice, minor crops and garden produce, respectively. This division was copied from that of last Settlement,

Next, the slope of the land, a factor of extreme importance in Damoh, was also allowed for. Level land was classed as ordinary in the case of wheat and "saman" in that of rice. The area damaged by water courses was classed as Bharkila. Sloping rice land was called "tikra", and land favoured by an especially low lying position "jhilan". Undulating wheat land, a very large area, was given a separate position called "tagar" (not recognized at last Scttlement) and wheat fields protected by embankments were classed as "bandhwas". Irrigated land had a class to itself in every cropping capacity. Finally, land exposed to damage from jungle was classed "ujaraha" and the valuable area manured by drainage from the village site was distinguished by the name of "geonra". A poor wheat field on the edge of cultivation might thus be classified as "mund II, gohari, tagar, ujaraha," and a rice field near the village as "rathia, dhanahi, saman, geonra.' Double-cropping is so uncertain that the special class for double-cropped land, employed at last Settlement, has now been discarded.

21. I now proceed to summarize the results of this elaborate survey. The Main features of classification. proportions in which the various soils are found have been stated in paragraph 17 above. The area classed as wheat-land is now 312,233 acres or 52 per cent of the cultivated area of the district as compared with 333,688 acres so classed at last Settlement. No less than 85 per cent falls in the kabar and mund classes. Tagar land is 28 per cent and embanked land 10 per cent of the total. In paragraph 9 of the last Settlement Report embanked land was stated to be "less than 12 per cent" of the wheat-land area. The area actually cropped with wheat at attestation was 223,125 acres, but much wheat-land is temporarily under rotation crops, such as juar and gram.

The rice-land area is 54,101 acres or 12.004 acres less than the corresponding area of last Settlement. Inferior tikra fields cover 34 per cent of the total area and jhilan land is 6 per cent.

The area classed as fit only for minor crops has increased from 196,764 acres to 229.427 acres and now covers 38 per cent of the total area in cultivation.

(d) Garden land. Garden land is 10,293 acres, of which most lies in the baris behind ryots' houses.

Only 2,837 acres in all soils were found irrigated in Attestation year as against 3,495 acres so classed at last Settlement. But the area irrigable is 4,859 acres. This is exclusive of the area commanded by Government irrigation tanks of which a description is given in paragraph 30 below.

The figures of this summary are for the district as a whole. Table II of the appendix, which displays, Group by Group, the soil-classing according to crop capacity, excludes the 52 ryotwari villages and also the 59 villages of the Rajpura Group which were summarily settled. The relative fertility of each Group is shown in column 3 by the average number of soil units per acre. This ranges from 11 in the jungly Kumhari tract to 25 in the haveli Group of Narsinghgarh where 86 per cent of the area in cultivation can grow wheat.

Settlement Officer of 10-day with little to say on this subject, which was fully dealt with also in the report on the last Settlement. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to describe in detail the methods of cultivation in use in this district. These are common to all the northern districts. Kharif crops are sown broadcast in the monsoon, weeded once or twice, and cut in November and December. The highest form of rice cultivation is known as "machaua". This requires a heavy hurst of rain to enable the cultivator to plough his fields into a semi-liquid puddle of mire in which the seed, already artificially germinated in baskets, is thrown and then pressed in by driving over it a bakhar turned upside down. The advantage of this method is that it reduces subsequent weeding to a minimum and mixes the manure, if any has been given, with the soil. In such a year as the present, 1912, nearly all the rice sowings have been "machaua". The alternative is to sow in fields which have been dry-ploughed. This is called "topa" or "jhura", and the outturn is about 25 per cent less than that given by "machaua". The benefit of manuring is fully understood and in rice, at all events, the cultivator has little to learn in this respect. Transplantation is unknown, but the germs of the idea are present, for spontaneous rice is sometimes uprooted from fallow fields and added to the young crop standing in cultivated land. Weeding is done even in kodon. As wages rise this is becoming a greater problem every year. At this moment women are earning three annas a day at this work and it is alleged that the supply is unequal to the demand

Rabi crops, with the partial exception of linseed, are sown in November and December with the drill. No weeding, and practically no manuring, is done. They are cut in February, March and April.

23. The cultivated area of the district, 610,070 acres at last Settlement, is Fallows (Table IV) and now 606,365 acres including the ryotwari villages, and excluding them, 598,262 acres. The fallow area within holdings has always been very large and was 25 per cent of the total occupied area at last Settlement. At present it is 27 per cent, or 201,195 acres in the malguzari villages of which 67 per cent is fallow of over three years' standing. This old fallow area is largest in the haveli Groups, where it ranged, at Attestation, from 12 per cent of the occupied area in Batiagarh to 25 per cent in South Hatta. New fallow, now as always, is most prevalent in the hilly tract. Undoubtedly the vigour and persistence of Kans goes far to account for the large fallow areas in the Haveli, but making every allowance for this, it is perfectly obvious that holdings in that tract are too large, and that cultivators would benefit by concentration. As remarked in paragraph 12 of the last

Settlement Report kans is the result, not the cause, of misfortune. The weed does not invade well cultivated fields, but those which have been left fallow or insufficiently ploughed. My own opinion is that deliberate fallowing in wheat soils is very rare indeed. The tenant goes on cropping his fields with wheat and occasionally with juar or gram by way of rotation, until by some accident kans obtains a foothold. The field is then let go. Malguzars have frequently assured me that some of their home farm has been cropped, without fallowing, for at least two generations. The refreshing effect of gram on worn-out fields is fully understood, but systematic rotation and systematic fallowing are both exceedingly rare in the Haveli. But patarua II and bhatua, after 2 or 3 years' cropping, are perforce thrown out of cultivation. They generally lie fallow for from 3 to 5 years.

- 24. The proved insecurity of agriculture in Damoh is chiefly due to the Dangers to which crops are fact that the distribution of crops closely corresponds to that of soils. To illustrate this it is unnecessary to repeat the oft-told story of the famine cycle to which a whole chapter of the Gazetteer is devoted. The situation, in brief, is that the dark soils are given up to rabi and the light soils, as universally, to kharif. Hence the broad local division of all soil into "Moto" and patarua. The tenant never sows rice in motos, which, he says, is too leaky, and though, since the famines, he has been obliged to replace wheat by juar and til over a certain area in the Haveli, he is always straining to revert to the old order of things. Similarly, under the stimulus of the "wheat boom" at the end of the Thirty years' Settlement, the rabi area was extended widely over light soils unfit to carry wheat and now used for kharif. The result is that, except in the favoured Bearma valley, where much of the prevalent rathia can grow both wheat and rice, a failure of either crop means a failure, for the tract in question, of the year's food supply. There is no replacing of kharif by rabi. Certainly rabi can be and is replaced by kharif in the unembanked Haveli, but this, on a large scale, is an expensive and risky remedy. It brings on kans, and whether the crop miscarries or turns out well, the land must lie idle through the following rabi seasons, and the chance of harvesting a valuable wheat crop is lost.
- 25. The Haveli, in short, is a one-crop tract, and if the wheat is ruined it may be said that, for that year, all is lost, though a good til outturn may mitigate the calamity. Extensive damage to the wheat may be caused either by inadequate autumn and winter rains, in which case much of the tagar land remains unsown or gives a very poor outturn; or by excessive winter rain which causes rust; or by frost. All three causes have played their part in the eight bad years that have occurred since last Settlement. The destruction wrought by hail is, fortunately, confined to limited areas. Recovery is difficult, since all calamities end in that curse of the Sonar valley, kans grass. Wheat land left unsown or, owing to continuous untimely rainfall, badly ploughed, at once becomes infested with this grass, and it may be ten or twelve years before a plough can be driven in it again. "One year's seeding, seven years' weeding," a proverb current in England, is nowhere more applicable than in this tract. The Haveli tenant is noted for borrowing the same amount of rabi seed when he is in temporarily reduced circumtances as when he is prosperous. He knows that if wheat land is let go for a single year it may, be lost to him for a decade. He thinks that he cannot afford to concentrate and in his reluctance to lose a little he has often lost all.
- 26. The Bearma valley is distinguished by small holdings and good cultivation. The prevalent soil is a stiff rathia. The difficulty of working this soil has evoked the best qualities of the thrifty Lodhis with whom the valley is thickly populated. Embankment is universal and thus the labour of ploughing is reduced to a minimum. Double-cropping is practised whenever the late monsoon rainfall permits it. Fallows are scarce and in some villages almost non-existent. The close, chess-board style of cultivation offers the greatest contrast to the slovenly hugger-mugger farms of the Haveli. The valley, along with the embanked portion of the Batiagarh Group, is the securest tract in the district, though the wheat outturn of the rathia rarely if ever rises to that of the Haveli mund in a year favourable to the latter tract.

Rust and frost are the forms of damage most dreaded along the Bearma, and both are peculiarly liable to occur in embanked land. Thus the heavy rain in the cold weather of 1911-12 gave a bumper wheat crop on the high Haveli tagars but a very poor one in the valley of the Bearma.

- 27. The hilly tract is subject to all the calamities brought about by a badly distributed monsoon. An early fall, followed by too long In the hilly tract. a break, causes withering as in 1911. Incessant rain after a late beginning, though good for rice, may render it impossible to sow juar and kodon until it is too late. Kutki then largely replaces kodon. This was a feature of 1912. But the worst abnormality is when, as in 1907, the rain ceases in August, when all crops alike are overtaken by withering. The failure of that year was, as far as is known, unparalleled in the history of the district. Over the greater part of the rice area there was no crop worth cutting, the fields were swept with brooms and the rubbish thus collected was sifted for the little grain it might hold. In prolonged breaks much damage is sometimes caused to rice and kodon by caterpillars which may be present in such numbers as to render weeding impossible. The bungalows of revenue officers are then besieged by dismayed cultivators with large earthen pots full of caterpillars. The only way to destroy these pests is by flooding the fields in villages where irrigation tanks have been constructed.
- 28. As might be expected from the physical features of the district wild animals do enormous damage. The Haveli, indeed, is com-Damage by wild animals, paratively untouched, except for those villages which lie along its margin under the hills and on the banks of rivers where ravines and scrub-jungle harbour pig. Antelope are not so plentiful as in Saugor district. The rvot of the hills speaks with envy of the Haveli cultivator from whose budget the cost of fencing and watching is absent and who need not go near his crop from sowing time till harvest. In the hilly tract and in much of the Bearma valley fencing is universal, and the entire agricultural population spend from two to four mosths of the year on platforms, watching their fields. One "machan" to the acre, in addition to a ferce that is sometimes almost a stockade and fitted with solid stiles, is quite a common sight. The bottom of the fence is often lined with stalks of til to keep out hares, and the watcher, unless he has a gun, relies on his voice, a sling, and a lash of plaited "san" some ten or twelve feet long which he cracks like a stock-whip. The people say that wi'd animals, especially pig, have increased of late years, and an association for the destruction of pig has been started with conspicuous success at Nohta on the Bearma river. Naths and Kuchbandhias are the agents employed. At present, wild animals do excessive damage even in the out-kirts of Damoh town and the annual cost of protection to the Christian Mission, which is inside the Civil Station, is, roughly, one rupee for every cultivated acre. Liberal deduction was made in assessing land peculiarly liable to damage from jungle, and the area so classed amounted to 72,695 acres or 12 per cent of the cultivated area.
- The Damoh cultivator who wishes, by improving his land, to insure its Methods of meeting climatic outturn against the vagaries of the rainfall, must choose between two alternatives. He must insure either against too much rain, or too little. Drainage would almost certainly mitigate the ravage of rust in wet years, but this, especially in embanked land, is rarely feasible, though in the Karka of the Batiagarh Group juar and til fields are in some villages very He has chosen the other alternative, and with the exception of carefully drained the irrigation wells dug by vegetable-growers, the number of which (1,230) has almost doubled since last Settlement, his sole efforts at improvement are directed to making embankments to secure, at all events, a seed-bed which can never be too dry at sowing time. He has been reproached for his neglect to embank, but considering the fact that wet years have in the past caused as many famines as dry, and that embanked land is the surest to suffer from rust in wet seasons, I am inclined to wonder at the amount of embankment accomplished which, in fact, has varied but little since last Settlement. This form of improvement is confined to rabi land. Round Balakot, indeed, rice fields were once made with much labour by building a stone wall along a hill side and then levelling the slope above it, but very little of this work is done now. In the hilly tract light patarua is rendered capable of growing wheat by throwing masonry and earth embankments across nalas, and

some of these dams are reported to be a century old. Embankment is not popular on the steep tagars of the Haveli. The slope is against it and also the crumbly nature of the mund which necessitates an enormously thick bandhan to stand the pressure of the water. It is seen to perfection in the level Bearma valley and in the Batiagarh Group of the Hatta tahsil, where the soils are binding rathia and kabar. The tenant of mund seeks to conserve the moisture in the soil by frequent cross-ploughings which make a fine upper tilth rather than by embankment. But the object in both cases is the same. The use of embankment to eradicate kans by flooding is mentioned in the Thirty years' Settlement Report, and it was largely with this purpose that Government, in the years 1903 to 1908, constructed bandhans in the fallow land of 21 villages, at a cost of Rs. 46,221. Not all of these have been so immediately successful as was anticipated. In some the flooding has not been complete enough, others were made in unsuitable soil, but even the poorest are coming into cultivation and increasing in fertility. The area thus protected is 1,364 acres.

30. Prior to the year 1908 irrigation was almost a negligible factor in the agriculture of the district. At last Settlement only 3,495 acres were found irrigated, of which more than three-quarters were watered from wells or, by hand, from rivers. In the attestation just completed the irrigated area was only 2,837 acres. Tank irrigation has never been understood, though it is fitfully practised in insignificant areas. The failure of the rice crop in 1907 drew attention to the unprotected position of the kharif areas. Seizing the opportunity provided by cheap labour, the Deputy Commissioner, by January 1908, had 4 village works in progress at spots where existing nistar tanks only needed modification to be converted into useful little irrigation tanks. The Irrigation Department then began operations at Chiraipani near Hindoria and Ghangri, alias Garaghat, near Nohta. From then till now the work of tank construction has never ceased, and the progress made may be gathered from the following statistics:—

			Tanks	constructed.		
-		Name of tank.		Atea irrigable.	Maximum area irrigated in any year since completion.	Cost of work.
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1.	Ghangri	•••		3,800	50	95,942
3.	Richhai	*1*	•••	2,234	38	53,001
3.	Chiraipani	***		3,000	9	1,11,909
4.	Baheria	** ·		405	45	15,000
5.	Patna	•••		253	55	4,500
6.	Majhguwan	•••		164	43	3,000
			Total	9,856	246	2,83,352
-						
	Tal	ken over from Revent	ie Department	Tanks under con-	struction.	
	Majhguwan)	2,500	N'il.	95,827

These tanks have, it is hoped, rendered 61 villages potentially secure against famine. Water was first taken from Baheria tank in November 1909, for the rabi, but none has been taken since. In December 1910 some irrigation was done from Ghangri and Richhai, but rust ensued and the experiment has not been repeated. Chiraipani is only recently finished. The water from Patna and

Majhguwan was given free, for the three years that it was controlled by the Revenue Department. The charge of Rs. 2 per acre in each crop is not high, but the response to Government's efforts has been very feeble. To those who know the Damoh tenant, it has scarcely been surprising. He realises that water is useful to wet the ground for rabi sowings, and, as an insecticide, to kill caterillars in rice, but he knows very little more, and to demand double his rent for the use of water seems to him extortionate. A vigorous campaign of instruction and demonstration is urgently needed in the district. Rabi irrigation requires expert knowledge such as district officers at present do not possess. Rust is an ever-present menace. In regard to rice, tenants have, for three years past, reaped what they consider good crops without buying water. They have no example to look to of how irrigation can increase the yield.

31. In normal years the total cropped area of the malguzari villages of the district is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of acres, as may be seen from the following figures of area:—

			Acres.
At attestation of last Settlement	***		547,538
At announcement of last Settlement	***	• . •	565,822
At attestation of present Settlement, Ta	ble III	***	550,756

At the beginning of the Thirty years' Settlement, when the district was still in a depressed condition, the area was only 4,21,542 acres, and in the famine cycle the lowest figure reached was 403,344 acres in 1898-99.

The area doubled-cropped is mainly rice-fields in which rabi crops are sown in years of abundant late rainfall. It is very variable and has ranged from 3 000 to 34,000 acres. In attestation it was found (Table III) to be 19,275 acres. The second crop is usually of poor quality, and is held in little esteem, consisting usually of wheat and linseed sown broadcast. The area under the most important crops is shown in Table III.

In quantity as well as in importance wheat and rice are still the district staples. The present area under wheat and its mixtures is 223,125 acres or 41 per cent of the district cropped area, as compared with 261,728 acres at last Settlement, but the shrinkage has been on the poorest soils, and is no matter for regret. The rice area, on the other hand, shows a serious decline of 38 per cent. from 68.977 acres at last Settlement to 42,787 acres, the area even in 1899-1900 having been 62,770 acres. This crop, for a variety of reasons, but chiefly owing to the rise in rates of labour, has lost popularity of late. Few tenants, in these days of high prices for oil seeds, can resist a gamble in til, and the area under that crop has expanded from 16,255 to 42,258 acres, partly at the expense of linseed which has lost ground. Variety makes for security, and the cropping of the district is in a healthy condition. The monsoon of 1912 has been favourable for rice, and the area under that crop, 49,358 acres in 1911, which was a notable advance on the attestation figure, has probably still further increased.

The subject is of fundamental 32. I now come to the question of outturn. importance, and cannot be said to have been exhausted, Outturn .-- Wheat. though much has been written about it. To take the case of wheat first, a mass of statistics exists in the form of results of experimental cuttings, but in my opinion these results, as far as Damoh district is concerned, are vitiated by the fact that the crop selected for experiment has been, more often than not, superior to the average crop of the year over the district as a whole. The standard district outturn per acre is 580 lbs. In local parlance, allowing 120 lbs. of seed to the acre, this indicates a 45 fold crop, say five-fold. Even if every allowance be made for the natural tendency of men who live by the land to depreciate its yield, this figure, unless the whole district is concerned in a conspiracy of misstatement too vast for human effort to sustain, is too high. The rabi harvest of the Damoh Haveli, reaped in March 1912, was by universal admission one of the best that the present generation has witnessed. The people of the hills have no interest in decrying the fertility of the Haveli, in fact, they generally err in the opposite direction. They know the year's outturn well, for thousands of them migrate to the plain as harvesters. They described that year's crop as a five or six-fold one, and Haveli tenants and malguzars admitted to five-fold. If their estimate in this exceptionally good year was approximately true, then 580 lbs., for the district as a whole, year in and year out, is too high a standard, since this Haveli contains the pick of the wheat land in the district. The embanked wheat of the hilly tract and Bearma valley was spoiled that year by heavy rain.

In Appendix VIII of the Settlement Report of 1866 Mr. Russell records for each Group, his estimate of the yield of the more important crops. In the case of wheat, the outturn ranges from $4\frac{1}{2}$ fold in the Bearma valley (where most of the wheat is sown in embanked land) to twice the seed, in the Rajpura hills. These outturns are, I suspect, on the low side, for they are precisely what the people admit to, in any normal year, at the present day. Nevertheless, they cannot be lightly dismissed. Neither can the statements of respectable, educated land-owners backed, as they are, by their account books. I have examined many and have no hesitation in asserting that these men would think themselves exceptionally lucky if, over a large area of home-farm, their wheat, as in 1912, gave a five-fold yield. Finally, every revenue official from outside the district who marches to Damoh from the south is, I believe, impressed with the poverty of the soil in which much wheat is still sown. Beyond all doubt, a three-fold yield is as much as is ever reaped over large areas every year, while the area carrying a crop as much above standard as this is below it is comparatively restricted.

- The present standard of 580 lbs was, I understand, first fixed in 1893

 Present standard outturn of by Sir B. (then Mr.) Filler on the grounds detailed by him in paragraph 18 of the last Settlement Report. He proceeded chiefly on the results of four years' experiments from 1888-89 to 1891-92. The highest average outturn was 563 lbs. in 1890-91, which crop he describes as "nearly if not quite up to average." Thus, although he lowered the district standard from 640 lbs. to 580, it seems to me that even the latter figure was distinctly on the high side. Also, the average of 563 lbs. was obtained on only 25 cuttings. In 1898 Mr. Carey lowered the standard still further to 500 lbs., but the higher figure was subsequently restored. The Director of Land Records in his Note of 1908 on the outturn of land under principal crops grown in the Central Provinces and Berar records 253 cuttings averaging 454 lbs per acre and ranging over four quinquennial periods from 1884-85 to 1906-07. In one period, from 1902-03 to 1906-07, 22 cuttings averaged 610 lbs. In no other period was the outturn as much as 500 lbs per acre. The data of this series, in my humble opinion, do not justify a standard of 580 lbs.
- 34. The note of the next quinquennial period will be on the years 1907-08—
 Reasons for lowering stand—
 1911-12. In the annual printed tables of cuttings made in the first four years of the period, 75 experiments in wheat and birra are entered, but of these only two were made in any soil lower than mund. Since 15 per cent of the wheat land is rathia and patarua and wheat, sown broadcast as a second crop in rice fields where the outturn is always precarious and usually very poor, may cover any area up to 20,000 acres, these experiments can scarcely be called representative. It would be unsafe to deduce from them any estimate of the total amount of wheat produced in the district in any one year.

Finally, I turn to the cuttings made by the present Settlement staff. In 1909, 112 cuttings of unembanked wheat and birra were made in the Hatta tahsil with results as given below:—

Soil	Number of cuttings.	Average outturn.
	a a second secon	lbs.
Mund I Mund II Rathia Patarua I	 36 63 9 4	520 38 0 4 0 0 190

But in this year the winter rainfall was deficient.

The harvest of 1910 was an exceptionally good one. The Settlement staff made 92 cuttings in the Damoh Haveli, one of the richest parts of the district. Of these cuttings, 48 were made in crops judged to be representative of the year, and 44 in the best fields that could be found. In the representative series the unembanked outturn, averaged from 490 lbs. in mund II to 700 lbs. in kabar, the embanked from 650 lbs to 720 lbs. In the best fields, omitting one cutting in kabar, the unembanked outturn ranged from 810 to 850 lbs. But alll these experiments were in mind and kabar and made in a year of exceptional outturn. Even so the representative series does not warrant a standard of 600 lbs. per acre. The cuttings made in the best fields were intended to be a check on those styled representative. On the evidence available I think the district wheat standard should be lowered to 530 lbs. per acre.

35. Next in importance to wheat comes rice. The district standard outturn per acre is 800 lbs. of unhusked rice. This was
fixed in 1893 by the Settlement Officer (vide paragraph
19 of last Settlement Report) and confirmed in 1908 by the results of 9 cuttings
spread over 22 years and giving an average of 825 lbs. per acre. During the
same period 670 experiments made in Jubbulpore and Mandla districts furnished
average outturn of 775 lbs and 784 lbs. respectively.

In 1910 the Settlement staff made 96 cuttings in rice, of which 6 were rejected. This was a very favourable year, and the cuttings were all made in saman fields, sown "machaua." Results were as below:—

Soil.	Average outturn
Patarua	1,320
Rathia	1,270
Sihar 💮	1,430

But the rice area in that year was nearly 40 per cent below the area of last Settlement and there has been much abandonment of poor fields and concentration on land near the busti. The rice area already shows signs of recovery, and I would keep the present standard of 800 lbs.

- 36. I pass now to the oilseeds (which, in a good year, pay the land revenue demand of the whole district) and take, first, the linseed crop. The outturn is notoriously precarious. The district standard is 200 lbs an acre. The past three years have been very favourable to this as indeed to all rabi crops. In March 1910, thirteen cuttings were made averaging 400 lbs. to the acre, but as the present standard was fixed on a series of 394 experiments, I do not venture to raise it.
- 37. Til, now sown on over 24,000 acres, is, like linseed, of uncertain outturn. The district standard is 150 lbs per acre, as it is in every other district of this division. I have no data on which I can suggest any change in standard.
- 38. Juar is also worth notice, since it has largely replaced wheat in secondrate soils and is now sown (1911-12) in 43,432 acres.
 The standard outturn, originally 600 lbs was lowered in 1893 by Mr. (now Sir Bamfylde) Fuller to 500 lbs. His reasons are given in paragraph 20 of the last Settlement Report, but he gives no statistics. In the 1908 quinquennial review of outturns, the standard was raised to 550 lbs for good reasons. In 1910 the Settlement staff made 72 cuttings which averaged 900 lbs each. This was a good year. Considering the fact that the juar is now sown on much better land than it was when the standard was lowered to 500 lbs, I think there is good reason to restore the original standard of 600 lbs. per acre.
- 39. To justify the rental and revenue enhancement now imposed it is important perative that some estimate be made of the profits of cultivation. The question is complicated and difficult. Its adequate treatment would require a separate volume, and only general inferences

drawn from simplified data can find place in this chapter. The case of wheat, at once the simplest and the most important, will be dealt with first.

From the proposed standard average outturn of 530 lbs. per acre, the following deductions must be made:—

too lbs. for seed.

20 lbs. for expenses of sowing.

30 lbs. for interest on borrowed seed, i. e., on 120 lbs.

25 lbs. for harvest wages at 1 sheaf in 20.

25 lbs. for expenses of threshing and miscellaneous.

Total ... 200 lbs.

The balance is 330 lbs. of the approximate value, at 28 lbs. to the rupee, of Rs. 12. Allowing Re. 1 per acre for depreciation of bullocks and Rs. 2 for rent, the tenants' net profit will be Rs. 9. In a year of average outturn and low prices this figure may be taken as the mean profit of wheat cultivation in good and bad soils taken together. But over the Haveli, the profit has been about Rs. 12 for the last three years in succession, and in the best embanked land which produces 800 or 900 lbs to the acre, it is normally not less than Rs. 17.

Rice is the object of far more intensive cultivation than wheat, and the outturn varies more widely. It is always a more expensive
crop to grow, the cost of weeding and watching being
added to the other expenses of cultivation. The first item varies from nil to as
much as Rs. 15 in a single acre, according to the thoroughness of the preliminary
ploughings, the character of the rainfall, and the quality of the soil. My estimate
of a fair scale of expenses for one acre of rice is as follows:—

Grain { 120 lbs for seed and sowing, as in the case of wheat, value Rs. 3-4-0. 30 lbs interest on borrowed seed, about Annas 12.

Re. 1 watching, 1 of 1 man's pay for 2 months at one anna per night.

Rs. 4 weeding.

Rs. 2 cutting and threshing.

Total cost Rs. 11

The standard outturn of 800 lbs. per acre gives 400 lbs. of husked rice, after husking expenses have been deducted. The value of this to the cultivator is Rs. 22. His rent may be put at one rupee per acre and the same amount may be allowed for wear and tear of bullocks. Thus his net profit will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 9 per acre, which is about the same as that of wheat. Public opinion, however, declares that the profits on rice cultivation run slightly lower than in the case of wheat, and probably £s. 8 is a truer estimate.

बन्द्रपंत्र मधन

The profits of rice and wheat, though moderate, are fairly steady. They are far surpassed by those of linseed and til in seasons favourable to those crops. In the past two years Rs. 30 per acre clear profit has been nothing out of the common in the case of linseed and Rs. 15 on til sowings. The price of these seeds has been 6 seers the rupee, and even higher, of recent years. A co-sharer in Chirola, a village near Damoh, sold his linseed on 16 acres for Rs. 600 in 1911. The seed cost him about Rs. 40 and other cultivating expenses are low, for linseed often and til always is sown broadcast. A normal area for both crops combined is 65,000 acres and over large tracts tenants not infrequently pay the whole of their rental demand from an insignificant area of poor soil sown with these crops.

The value of the juar reaped from a single standard acre will be about Rs. 12.

This is a notoriously expensive crop to protect and requires careful weeding. An estimate of from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 net profit per acre is probably near the reality.

The crops abovementioned cover 67 per cent of the district cropped area, and constitute the main source of the district rental and land revenue payments.

40. A common complaint may here be noticed, namely, the rise in the Price of plough cattle. Price and the hire of plough cattle. It is true that the hire of trained bullocks, now from Rs 8 to Rs. 10 for a single season, has doubled in the last 20 years. Young bullocks fit for kharif ploughing are bought for Rs. 40 the pair or even less, but Rs. 70 is about the lowest price that will buy a pair to work in black soil. In the district Gazetteer of 1905 corresponding rates of Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 are quoted. These are now obsolete. The number of plough cattle recorded at last Settlement is of doubtful accuracy. In some Groups it was obtained, apparently, by doubling the number of ploughs. But it is clear from Table IV that little if any decrease has taken place between the Settlements.

CHAPTER VI.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

41. Malguzars as a body are genuine agriculturists. At attestation the shares held by the most important castes were added together with the result that the number of mahals held by each is as shown below. It is interesting to compare these figures with those of the Thirty years' Settlement, there having been but little change since the last revision in 1893, notwithstanding the years of famine.

		Number of mahals held by				
		Kurmis. Lödhis.	Banias.	Brahmans.	Others.	
At present		141 319	196	262	424	
Compare at Thirty years' Settlement	•••	154 316	116	197	437	

But the figures for 1864, taken from Appendix IV of the Settlement Report exclude shares of villages. Brahmans then, it seems, owned shares in 35 villages, Lodhis in 13, Kurmis in 1, and Banias in 4. Thus though a good deal of inevitable expropriation of the ignorant by the educated has taken place, the two leading agricultural castes have lost very little ground. Rajputs, an incompetent body as a whole, and Gonds are disappearing, but it should be remembered that since 1864 the Sailwara and Jabera Groups taken from Jubbulpore in 1869 have added 125 villages to the district, and Banias and Brahmans are strongly represented in those tracts. Among these castes, also, are found some of the finest practical farmers in the district.

42. In status, malguzars range from the one plough co-sharer of a fraction of a pie to the owner of the Mala estate of over 60 villages. But though properties comprising up to 6 villages are frequently met with, large estates are rare and sub-division of shares, especially among Lodhis and Kurmis, is carried to extremes, over twenty co-sharers being commonly found in a single small mahal. The most important estates are held by the owners below mentioned:—

	Number of villages,	Revised Revenue,	Remarks,
Begam of Mala Lodhi Raja of Salaiya Lodhi Raja of Hatri Dangi of Dharampura Brahman of Pura Banias of Taradehi Lodhi of Hindoria Sonr Raja of Gubra Brahmans of Shahpur	 53 whole, 2 shares 35 whole 26 whole, 2 shares 17	Rs. 9,806 3,555 6,802 12,558 8,034 2,705 4,525 1,765 5,206	Omitting villages held in dual right. As for Mala estate. As for Mala estate. Do. Do. Do.
Firm of Chandmal	 4 ,, 2 ,,	 7,146	

Only two estates of any importance have gone under since last Settlement, one belonging to a dissolute Rajput the other to a Lodhi family of the Balakot hills, who were both extravagant and oppressive. But of the 5 Gond estates referred to in paragraph 27 of the last Settlement Report two have been sold up, a third is heavily encumbered and a fourth survives only by favour of Court of Wards management. None of these estates are of any fiscal signification. The district, now as formerly, is one of small cultivating malguzars.

- 43. The general position of the landlords is that they have paid off their General condition of mal- debts incurred in the famines, and during the past two or three years have begun to lay by money and ornaments. Not one of the ten estates listed above is encumbered. At the same time malguzars have not regained the abounding prosperity of the last decade of the Thirty years' Settlement. In the famines the district was practically depleted of ornaments, of which by all accounts, enormous quantities had been accumulated. Most of the cash available since 1900 has gone to liquidate debt, and there has been little to spare for investment in anklets and arm-rings. At inspection, mortgages, usually of small shares, were noted in 260 villages and probably existed in a few more. This large number is a warning against too optimistic a view of the position of malguzars. On the other hand, one landlord-lender, by no means conspicuous for affluence, has recently sent his son for 4 years to England, another has bought a motorcar, both events unprecedented in the district annals. The last three seasons have been very good, and I constantly meet owners, great and small, who, now that their new revenues have been announced, declare that of late their affairs have prospered exceedingly. This Settlement has put money into the pockets of the great majority of them. But the ryots have paid for this increase in their landlords' incomes, and I now pass to the important subject of the condition of tenants.
- 44. At attestation, all cultivators (except bariholders) were divided into Classification of tenants.

 5 classes, after close enquiry into their position and means. At inspection this classing was checked by me in every inhabited village and treated as one of the most important parts of the Settlement record. The arrangement was as given below:—
 - A.—Tenants who could lend to others or were obviously of malguzari status.
 - B.—Strong tenants of at least 2 ploughs, with spare cattle as well.
 - C.—Average tenants owning at least 2 bullocks and with normal debt.
 - D.—Tenants, once of higher class, now reduced and hopelessly involved.
 - E.—Tenants with no bullocks, depending partly on casual labour, partly on jungle produce.

Within tracts of similar physical features the distribution among classes has been strikingly uniform. Thus in the 'laveli Groups, omitting North Hatta, which differs from the others in many respects, the percentage borne by each class to the whole is as follows:—

					<u> </u>		
			A	В	C	D	E
South Hatta	•••	•••	4	24	55	12	5
Patera	***	•••	3	22	49	14	8
Fatehpur	***		3	24	5 1	8	14
Batiagarh	***		5	24	52	13	6
Narsinghgarh	***		5	33	46	7	9
Patharia	***		4	25	55	12	4
Damoh	•••		4	25	49	7	15

In other Groups the strata of wealth runs with the same absence of deflection. In the 7 stronger hilly Groups which touch on the Bearma Valley, C class tenants are from 38 to 50 per cent (the higher figure only in one Group) B class from 17 to 24, A class from 1 to 3 per cent, while in the 3 wildest forest Groups, Jabera, Sailwara and Taradehi, C class tenants are only from 34 to 36 per cent of the whole and from 41 to 50 per cent are E class labourers. Every A and B class and nearly every C class tenant has spare cattle, besides his plough bullocks. It is then certain that, in the Haveli, 80 per cent of the tenant population own at least sufficient cattle for their agricultural needs and are, so far, independent. But it should be remembered that only a handful of the C class and few even of the B class men sow their own rabi seed. About 10 per cent are broken men, classed D, and nearly as many live partly by casual labour and are only called tenants by courtesy. In the hilly Groups which include the Bearma Valley the three higher classes are 65 per cent of the total, and in the wilder portions of the district only 52 per cent, the balance being chiefly aboriginals living for half the year on labour and jungle produce. Over the district as a whole the distribution was—

Α	В	C	D	E
3	22	4.1	9	23

The object of this classification was to ensure poorer tenants against heavy enhancement.

- The debt of each tenant was also recorded, grain debt being commuted Indebtedness of tenants as to cash by a rough fixed rate, but the accuracy of this recorded. record is very doubtful. Exaggeration was universal and check impossible, but the figures, such as they are, put one fact beyond dispute, namely, that the heaviest debt is found among the better class tenants and in the richest tracts. The highest figure of average debt among B class men is Rs. 410 in the strong Batiagarh Group, but Rs. 250 is a fair average for the whole Haveli and Rs. 120 for the non-Haveli Groups. The burden on C class tenants is apparently about 75 per cent of that found in the B class, all over the district. The figures above given are maxima.
- 46. Prosperity is a relative term and if it depends on freedom from debt or even on what is commonly called solvency, then the Details of indebtedness. Details of indebtedness. tenants of Damoh district are not prosperous. The curse of comparatively unrestricted credit at exorbitant interest is heavy in the Haveli and the Bearma Valley, and conspicuous even among the Gonds of the hills. Independence is not coveted; on the contrary, seed grain is borrowed at 25 per cent by many a man who can sow his own seed but feels lonely without a protector and banker to turn to in time of need. Also, if in any year he ceased to borrow, he would be charged 50 per cent on resuming the connection. Indebtedness is not felt as a burden. From the tenants' standpoint the ideal landlord is one who will lend without stint and so long as the latter does not seize his "rozgar," his land (a procedure strongly condemned by local opinion among all classes), the tenant is apparently content to continue his bond-slave for life. Malguzars with sufficient capital, and, fortunately these are few, deliberately flood entire villages with a preposterous head of debt. A saturation point is reached in time when, to save waste of paper and ink, no further arrears of interest are added and the entry in the account book remains constant. This stage has admittedly been reached in the estate of the firm of Chandmal, notably in Satpara and Bohtarai, and probably in Abhana and other villages of Seth Dalchand and of the owners of Damoh khas. The creditor takes the whole of the produce and hands over to the tenant enough grain to keep him till next crop. But he also lends him money to perform his marriages and burials decently, feeds him in years of crop failure and treats him, in short, as a valued dependent. Such tenants fare better in hard times than those of scores of poor Lodhis who can help neither themselves nor others. One wealthy landlord informed me with pride that it had taken three generations to work a village up to such a state of indebtedness, and that he had never filed a suit, dispossessed a tenant, or forced a surrender in his life. To illustrate the condition of these tenants the figures of

debt in the two first named villages are given below. They have been copied from the agent's account books. Comment is needless:—

		Total rental.	Total tenancy debt.
	i	Rs.	Rs.
Satpara		4,245	91,804
Bohtarai		4,330	67,681

47. Such a condition, however, is exceptional. The debt conciliation proceedings of 1898-99 remitted 28 lakhs, nearly all owed by tenants and undoubtedly saved many hundreds of cultivators from hopeless insolvency. But this was a desperate remedy and, it is hoped, the necessity for it will never recur. Another road to better things, in the form of co-operative credit societies, has already been opened and the movement is strong and healthy. To judge by externals, tenants of the first three classes are not at all badly off. Ornaments are scarce but the standard of housing is high and tiled roofs are universal, except in Gond hamlets. They enjoy a rude comfort, are astonishingly wasteful, rarely rise before eight o'clock in the morning, abound in leisure and spend a great deal of time and money on pilgrimages, fairs and "gontri," i. e., visits to relatives.

The E class men plough with hired bullocks for which they pay from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 for a single season. The labour supply is almost always unequal to the demand and these men, as a class, draw good wages, when they choose to work, and live in good houses.

- 48. From the landlords' point of view their relations with their tenants have changed for the worse in the last twenty years. Relations between landlords Except when the tenant has reason to fear ejectment he has become more independent of his malguzar and looks more to the Bania and to Government for aid in time of need. This is the result of the famines, when much of the grain-lending business passed from the hands of malguzars to professional lenders, and, also, the liberal relief measures adopted by Government gave the tenant a new idea of his own importance. On the march through eleven miles of Panna State to the village Udla, I was met by the State tenants with ironical requests for takavi which, they understood, was given in Damoh to any tenant who asked for it. My impression was that the sturdy high-rented tenant of the Panna Haveli, on taking up land, proceeds to dig himself into occupancy right and then, with his back, metaphorically speaking, against his embankment, defies ejectment. The tenant in Damoh, secure in his rights, and often paying a nominal rent for his land, has had comparatively little incentive to improve his position as against his malgnzar, and self-help is decidedly not one of his characteristics. My Assistants from the south of the Province were astonished at the triviality of the matters in which cultivators invoke Government assistance. Except when enmeshed in debt borrowed from their malguzar, they show very little reluctance to complain against their landlords and their Patwaris. The debt conciliation proceedings undoubtedly loosened the tie between the two classes. Villages have been named in the C Notes where malguzars, repenting of the generous enthusiasm that swept like a wave over the district in 1899, have ever since collected their debts with a rigour that has resulted in embittered relations with their tenants and in the absorption of much tenancy land in the home-farm. The temporary curtailment of credit, indeed, was one of the most beneficial results of the conciliation movement.
- 49. The personal bord is strongest in villages of Lodhis. This conquering caste still retains its old feudal organization in a degree of perfection unsuspected by those who have not close acquaintance with the district and, so far as I am aware, undescribed, hitherto, in official reports. The local dialect still refers to them as a garrison of

outsiders quartered in a "Thakuras" or pale of Thakurs. The head of the clan is the Raja of Hatri, whose brothers enjoy the local title of Diwan and hold land and villages from him for their support. Below them come the Taluqdar of Hindoria and the Raos of Balakot, Gugra, Kerbana, Chaurai, Khamaria and Suradehi, deriving their titles and villages generally either from ancient Rajas of Panna, or from a Raja of Hatri, and maintaining among themselves a strict order of precedence. Next are certain Kuar Sahibs, a title hereditary in Damoh, and the rank and file of Thakurs. Originally the lower ranks held from the higher on conditions called "sewa, chakari, darshan", i e., attendance, service and respect, and the low rental of the tenancy and malik-makbuza land in Lodhi owned villages is largely due to the fact that this area is ancient military service land once held on these conditions. The leaders of the clan still persist in claiming the shadow of their old privileges, and chronic ill-feeling exists, in conseqence, between them and the malik-makbuzas, especially in the villages of Hindoria, Jhagar Balakot and Gugra, where enormous areas are held in that right. But their relations with their tenantry are almost ideal and their influence is far in excess of their position as measured by economic standards. Rents in their villages run low owing to the persistence of the feudal tradition, tenants still rendering many unpaid services, while, on the other hand, their chiefs entertain a strong sense of their duty towards their poorer kinsmen. Thus, the Rao of Gugra cannot afford to sow his own seed but pledges his credit annually that his tenants may secure their seed grain on easy terms. The internal coherence of this caste was shown in 1857 and is still shown by the ease with which a Lodhi can collect a gang of followers for criminal purposes.

Ceneral conclusion as to relations of owners and tenants.

Bad landlords can be counted on the fingers of both hands. Against these, few complaints are ever heard, for they are strong men and know how to quell a troublesome tenant, but occasionally, for example, in the course of a criminal trial, the truth comes out. The silence, the listlessness and the ominous absence of interest in the proceedings shown by the tenants of such malguzars at the inspection of their villages tell their own tale. Unfortunately some of the most oppressive landlords are durbaris, and this fact, now as at last Settlement, discourages opposition on the part of their victims.

CHAPTERIVII.

OCCUPATION, TENURES AND LEASES.

51. Attestation began in 1908-09, and finished in 1910-11. The malguzari area of the district occupied for cultivation, exclusive of 24.295 acres excised for ryotwari, was found in attestation to be 7, 32.677 acres which is 41 per cent of the total district area and 58 per cent of that area exclusive of Government forest. Occupation at announcement of last Settlement was 7,128 acres below the present figures. Malguzars, tenants and malik-makbuzas, including holders of a small amount of milkiyat-sarkar land, share in occupation in the proportions indicated below:—

1		
Malguzars' home-farm;	138,201	19
Tenancy land	547.766	75
Malik-makbuZas' area and muafi sarkar.	33,831	4
Village servants' area	1287)	2
·		
	Tenancy land Malik-makbuzas' area and muafi sarkar.	Tenancy land 547.766 Malik-makbuzas' area and muafi 33.831 sarkar. Village servants' area 12.87)

Malguzars have profited by the famines to add 8,481 acres to their home-farm in the currency of Settlement. On the other hand, the area held by protected tenants has fallen by surrender from 296,650 acres to 238,562 acres and the area in ordinary tenants' holdings has risen from 256,060 to 309,204 acres. The total area in possession of tenants is 4,944 acres less than at last Settlement. The malik-makbuza area at last Settlement announcement was 29,443 acres, but new conferral of this right and resumption of the muafi sarkar tenure have added 1,827 acres.

52. It is clear that 53,109 acres, i. e., the difference between ordinary tenants' area at last Settlement and at present, large as it is, forms only part of the tenancy area covered by new leases executed since last Settlement. The practice observed by malguzars in granting leases deserves brief notice. Many leases, even of large areas, are still verbal, and very rarely does any subsequent dispute arise. But written leases are also common, and their form is stereotyped. These are models of rustic drafting as the example given below demonstrates.

"This lease is executed between me, Kuar Karore, son of Kuar Man Singh, Lodhi, of Hindoria, and you, Bute, son of Parmola, Chamar, of Hindoria, and its terms are these, namely, I have leased to you the sloping wheat field called Pipalwara, one and a half manis in area, according to the numbers entered below, at the rate of Rs. 10 a mani, for Rs. 15 a year. You will pay this rent year by year, kist by kist. If you plead seasonal calamity or remission by Government I shall not listen to you. Whether the land be cropped or fallow you shall pay the rent and if Government enhances your rent you shall pay the enhancement without demur. Dated the 5th day of the dark half of Poos, Sambat 1953.

Written by— Patwari; signed by

Karore with his own hand

Detail of numbers.

Witnesses. -

Dalsingh, Chamar, his mark Bhawani Panda with his own hand,"

If the land is kans-ridden or overgrown, it is frequently given on a reduced rent for the first year or two.

A mani of wheat seed, i.e., 480 lbs., is sown in 4 acres and the mani is the popular unit of area all over the Haveli and Bearma Valley and, to some extent, in the hills also. This fact alone would suggest lax cultivation and a superfluity of land. Most villages have a set of mani rates to fit the leading varieties of soil, that of wheat land ranging from Rs. 4 in the hills to Rs. 16 or even Rs. 20 in the Haveli. In the latter tract it has been most interesting to watch the rise of the mani rate during the past five years. Where tenants and malguzars are of the same caste (Kurmis excepted), malguzars, chiefly from fear of unpopularity, have been slow to enhance it, except on a new tenant with no caste claim to consideration. Such a man is assessed to a full mani rate and his rent is the "thin end of the wedge," providing a lever for raising the rate in future leases. But a Kurmi or Brahman or Bania lambardar rarely hesitates to demand market value in every lease, and it is by such leases that the true letting value of land is revealed, although it may be mentioned that no attempt has been made in this revision to work up to the high current mani rates.

The practice of taking nazarana is practically confined to the Batiagarh Group, the Haveli of Damoh Tahsil, and the Bearma Valley and even on those areas the so-called nazarana is often a sum paid to re-imburse the landlord for the unpaid debts of the outgoing tenant. The fact is that malguzars have only recently become alive to the advantages reaped by exacting a large lump sum in cash from a new tenant and allowing him, in consequence, to hold on a rent lower than they would otherwise have assessed. Although the practice will spread, it cannot be said to have lowered the rent-rate hitherto to any appreciable extent.

- 54. The area heid on bhag rent is 4,807 acres. Land is let on bhag for one year only, as a rule. Though by law a bhag tenant's position is as strong as any other tenant's in ordinary right, by custom his tenure lapses at the end of the year and, except in a few villages, where cash rents were the exception, the bhag tenant who claimed a Settlement patta was thought to be taking a mean advantage of his landlord. Many varieties of contract are covered by the term bhag. "Thansa", a form of lease, is the sale of the standing crop for cash down at an early stage of its growth. Often the malguzar provides bullocks and seed and the cultivator's share of the produce is merely his wages for labour and watching. In such cases no tenancy right was recognised in this Settlement.
- 55. The area recorded at attestation as held without rent measured 11,863

 Rent-free land. acres. Of this, all but a very small portion consisted of encroachment or cultivation on which the malguzar had not time to fix rent. A little occupancy land was found held rent-free by expropriated co-sharers, with the consent of the transferees.

PART II. Account of Settlement Operations.

CHAPTER VIII.

Assessment Groups, Valuation and Factor-scale.

Tahsil the large Hatta Group of 171 villages was made into two and the minute Bilguwan Group was united to Kumhari. Three villages were transferred from the old Patera to the new south Hatta Group. The only alteration in the Damoh Tahsil was the amalgamation of the last Settlement Groups of Sarra and Balakot. The 21 malguzari Groups of last Settlement were thus reduced to 20, which are detailed below:—

Hatta Tahsil.				Damoh Tahsil,					
Group,		No. of villages.	Pos	tion.	Group.		No. of villages,	Position.	
					and the same of th				
1. North Hatta	•••	87	Hayeli		1. Narsinghgarh		92	Haveli.	
a. South Hatta	•	8 8	Do.	•••	2. Patharia		55	Do.	
3. Patera		6о	Do.		3. Damoh		110	Do.	
4. Kumbari		65	Hill		4. Banwar		34	Bearma Vailey.	
5. Mariadoh		23	Karka	•••	5. Abhana		бо	Do.	
6. Rajpura		6 o	Hill		6. Mala		67	Hill and Bearing Valley.	
7. Fatehpur		7 9	Haveli		7. Sarra Balakot	,	82	Bearma Valley.	
8. Batiagarh		83	Do.	***	8. Tejgarh		55	Do.	
Total		545			n 11		39	X7'11	
	İ				9. Bandakpur	•••		Hill.	
			! !		10. Tarađehi	•••	78	Do.	
			ĺ		11. Sailwara	•••	51	Do.	
					12. Jabera	1	74	Do.	
						į. I	797	1	

To follow the grouping of the preceding Settlement enormously facilitates comparison, but if the Settlement were to do again, I would entirely remodel the grouping of the Damoh tahsil non-Haveli tracts. The embanked villages of the Bearma Valley, now distributed through five Groups, are extremely homogeneous in rents and soils and should form one Group. At present, the Groups in which they are found, include many villages of the lowest jungle type, which complicates the choice of a factor-scale for each Group. The southern plateau, now divided between the Sailwara and Taradehi Groups, should form one Group, like that of Rajpura in the north.

- The land having been classed, the usual scale of factors was framed to indicate the relative superiority, and inferiority of each kind of soil. One acre of mund I gohari mamuli was the soil selected to carry the basal factor and the factor allotted to it was 32. Other soils were given factors higher or lower than 32, in proportion to their greater or less value, estimated with reference to cultivating profits, in comparison with one acre of level first class Mund capable of producing wheat.
- Factor-scale for Hatta Tahsil. requirements. For example, in the Hatta tahsil Haveli, the tract first to be classed, rice cultivation is so rare and casual that where it was found, the field was treated as it were wheat land. The original factor-scale of the three other cropping capacities, with which the Settlement started, is given below:—

,			Wheat land,			Minor crop		Garden land.			
	Soil.		Bandhwas.	Ordi- nary.	 Tagar.	Bhar- kila.	Ordi- nary.	Bhar- kila.	Irrigated vegetable.	Irrigated sugarcane.	Dry.
		. !		<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	1	' — 		L	<u> </u>	
Kabar l	***		64	44	38	26	40	2,3	•••	[***
Kabar II	***		54	40	32	20	35	38			•••
Mund I	•••	•••	42	32	24,	16	26	13		•••	
Mund II	•••		34	26	20	12	20	10			-11
Rathia	•••	•••	28	20	14	10	16	8			•••
Patarua I	•••		24	16		8	, 12	6	' 80 i	96	64
Patneua II	•••		Not found.		1 1 Y		6	3	· · · ·		
Bhatus			}	(नुष्ट राज्ये सं १३०		4	2			•••
Sihar		•••	30	20	15	10	16	8]	
Kachhar			Not found.	26	विम्ब	117	20	10	 		,,,

A few fields of irrigated wheat were found and these were given a factor of 64. A deduction of 25 per cent, raised to 40 per cent, in the Kumhari and Rajpura Groups, from the factor which the soil would otherwise bear, was made for the ujaraha position, and 50 per cent was added if the field lay in the geonra of the village site.

- Data on which scale was recorded by me during tours of inspection. Their stateframed. Their statements were checked, as far as possible, by experimental
 crop cuttings and by comparison of rents paid on holdings of homogeneous soil.
 Effort was also made to compare the net cultivating profits of different soils and
 crops.
- 60. But, in my opinion, the supreme test is that of actual rents fixed by Variation from Group to agreement. For example, it is, theoretically, indis-Group. putable that bari land is, acre for acre, much more than twice as valuable as mund I, but to give it a factor in proportion is out of the question, for by custom village baris are held on low rents, largely by poor tenants with little or no other land, and in practice it was found impossible to work up even to the low factor of 64. The factor was lowered to 50 in the hilly tracts. Similarly, the irrigated garden factor of 80 was very rarely worked up to. No argument from statistics can alter the fact that the laborious Kachhis, in whose hands this form of cultivation lies, are in status little above casual labourers and cannot bear the enhancement

resulting from the imposition of the factor, for their rents are very low. On the other hand, patarua I land in the mund tract of the Damoh Haveli, as actual rents prove, is more valuable, in comparison with wheat soil, than statistical inferences suggest. To have retained the Hatta Tahsil factor of 12 would have resulted in soaring incidences on this light soil, which, by raising the village incidences, would have led to undue enhancement on the high-factored wheat soils. The factor was therefore raised to 16 in the Damoh Haveli. The same was the case with the mund II gohari tagar factor. High rents were found to be paid on all tagar land in the southern Haveli, irrespective of the quality of the mund, and it was necessary to raise the initial factor of 20 to 24 to avoid punishing the level land too severely. The rathia gohari factor, again, as originally fixed at 20 in the doab of the Sonar and the Bearma, failed to stand the test of actual rents as attestation proceeded southward, and was raised to 24. There is a growing tendency in the more thickly populated parts of the open country to demand equally high rents for all "moto" except embanked, which plays havoc with a carefully graded factored scale. At this moment scores, I believe hundreds, of small holdings, of from 4 to 20 acres could be found in the Ryotwari Abstracts, rented at Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 the acre though their soil is steep, scoured mund II. These rents are mostly new, and will not stand the stress of bad seasons. It was obviously impossible to regard them as furnishing a practical standard.

Wheat land scale of jungly Sailwara and Jabera Groups, where the low rents paid for wheat-land are due to the excessive difficulty of protecting it from animals, the wheat land factor-scale was lowered throughout as shown in the following table:

Soil.	Position and factor.						
	Bar	dhwas.	Ordinary.	Tagar,			
Kabar I	- 15	50	36	3			
Kabar II		44	32	2			
Mund 1	E(*) a	35	27	2			
Mund II	•••	28	22	20			
Rathia		26	20	1			
Patarua I		20	12	ī			

And in all the jungly tracts of Damoh talsil the deduction for ujaraha was 33 per cent as against 25 per cent in the Haveli. The tagar position was introduced for the first time in this Settlement. In the drought of 1907-08 the inferiority of this land was conspicuous, the high-lying fields showing, from a distance, almost like brown islands, while the level lands kept green. This was before good winter rain had revived the dying crops. Minor alterations in the factors are detailed in the Rent-rate Reports. Only 1 per cent of the cultivated area was classed as kabar.

62. I have stated above that the estimated net profits of rice and wheat cultivation are about Rs. 8 and Rs. 9 respectively. Theoretically then, this proportion should determine the riceland factors, and patarua dhanahi saman, the prevailing rice soil, should be rated at 23, the factor of the commonest wheat land, mund II gohari mamuli, being 26. As adopted, however, it was 20, partly, I must admit, because I overestimated the difference between the net profits of rice and wheat cultivation, but in rice as in bari land, actual rents supported the lower factor. All rice land is "made" soil, embanked and more or less manured, troublesome and unhealthy to cultivate, and hence the rents paid for it are comparatively low. The scale

adopted for the rice tracts with the exception of the unimportant Kumhari Group, where lower factors were used, is given below.

		 Soil.	!	-	Position ar	nd factor.	
				Irrigated.	Jhilan.	Saman.	Tikra.
Rathia Patarua I Bhatua Sihar	and II	 •••		36 30 18 40	32 26 16 35	24 20 12 26	16 14 8 18

The irrigated factors were pitched low to avoid discouraging irrigation, which, as practised, is almost childishly ineffective.

- 63. The assessment of the Kumhari Group in the Hatta tahsil made it quite clear that factors of two and three for poor soil cut up by ravines were unsuitable and not supported by rents. A minimum factor of four was thereafter observed and found to work very well.
- 54. I wish to leave on record a few suggestions on the subject of soilSuggestions for factor-scale of next Settlement.

 Classing and soil factors, for the benefit of the next Settlement Officer. Certain defects are only evident when the rush of the work is over and it is too late to remedy them.

The soil classification, in the first place, could with advantage be simplified. The kabar and mund soils collectively are known in the district as "moto", i.e., wheat soils. I am strongly in favour of recognising only three grades in moto. Moto I would be the kabar as typically present in the village Bhainsa of the North Hatta Group and in Hinotighat and another Bhainsa of the Damoh Tahsil Haveli. This class would also include the best level mund which, at present, commands fully as high rents as kabar. Moto II would be the average mund wheat soil of the Sonar Valley and moto III would be that soil in the unfavourable tagar position, or as used for minor crops. Only two qualities of enbanked moto need be recognised. Thus the minor crops and tagar and half the bandhwas factors would vanish from the four leading classes, and also the bharkila factors, for the insignificant area now so classed, would be allowed for by classing the whole field or much of it as moto III. Similarly, the bharkila position might well be dropped from minor crops. It is often highly prized for til, being well-drained, and in any case overassessment can be avoided by ranking the bharkila area in the next lower soil class. The rathia bandhwas factor is too low and should be approximated to mund II bandhwas. The garden factors are too high. They have led to so many margins as almost to nullify their import. Only in the riverain "taris" of Kachhar, along the Sonar river, were they found justified by existing rents. In fixing the factor-scale for the scarce but very valuable "tari" land, I found it safe to follow the popular rhymewhich is, "Gold by the Sonar, silver by the Kopra, but all along Bearma's banks are poor men's "jhopra" (i.e. huts)." Sugar-cane proper, as distinct from the small cane called Barahi, is so scarce, that it may well be included in a single irrigated garden class.

CHAPTER IX.

RENTS, MALIK-MAKBUZA PAYMENTS AND VALUATION OF HOME-FARM.

I now proceed to detail the assets of the district.

65. The progress of the rent-roll during the past 50 years is exhibited below. Ryotwari villages are, of course, excluded. They date, with two exceptions, from 1895:—

				K5.
1.	At the begining of the 30 years' Settlemen	t (1864)	•••	4,02,954
	At the close of that Settlement (1890)	•••		5,47,009
	As enhanced at last Settlement (1893)	***		6,06,630
	After abatement, in 1900-01			4.77,861
	As it stood prior to present revision	•••		5,40,362
6	As now enhanced, i. e., sanctioned		***	6,53,661

one bad year followed another it became evident that the revised rents and revenue must be lowered. In November 1899, after two successive measures of partial relief had been put in force, a general scheme of abatement was sanctioned, of which the main features are described in paragraph 18 of letter No. 1597, dated the 8th April 1901, from the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department. As far as rents are concerned, the demand on each holding was reduced in proportion to the loss in cropping sustained, and the abatement thus given was allowed to continue for the term of the current Settlement.

The scheme was applied to 317 villages in the Hatta tahsil and 197 villages in the Damoh tahsil. The reduction in the announced rent-roll amounted to Rs. 1,30,378, but so much land had been surrendered since 1893 that the actual sum remitted from the attenuated rent-roll of 1899 was only Rs. 42,134. The wheat land suffered most in the bad years and, once let fallow, had remained uncultivated owing to the spread of kans. Hence the abatement was heaviest in the Haveli and comparatively insignificant in the hilly tracts. In the embanked wheat villages of the Bearma Valley, in the rice villages, and in those where small millets are the chief crop, scarcely any relief was necessary. Abatement was given with great liberality and followed by an immediate revival of agriculture, not so marked within the abated holdings as generally, consequent on the advent of good seasons. By the year 1908 the Haveli, allowing for a little deterioration in the quality of the cropping, had practically regained its position of 1893. But as the abatement was still in force, the condition of rents, when attestation began in 1909, was chaotic.

- The disparity between new rints and abated rents was enormous. Land in which kans had run its course was being leased Effect of abstement on rents. for Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 an acre, while the happy tenants who had held on to their holdings until 1809 were in many cases paying peppercorn abated rents of one rupee or two rupees for large holdings of precisely similar soil. These tenants, very naturally, left their abated holdings fallow, or sublet them, and took up new land for their subsistence. In some villages these abated holdings, which the malguzars could not take and the tenants would not surrender, were like islands of fallow in a sea of cultivation. An extreme instance of abatement is that of a Kurmi A class tenant in mauza Saira of the Hatta tahsil. This man was also a malguzar. His absoluteoccupancy holding measured 231 acres, its last Settlement rent was Rs. 160, and its abated rent Re. 1 only. In this Settlement the deduced rent was Rs. 186 and that imposed was Rs. 180. At attestation in 1909, 133 acres were found sublet for Rs. 229. The only other tenant in the village was a B class Ahir paying an unabated rent of Rs. 120 for 209 acres!
- 68. Apart from the abatements there was another cause of the extreme other causes of uneven pressure.

 unevenness of rents all over the district. During the famine cycle and immediately after it, malguzars, tempted by the prospect of a little ready cash, leased out large areas at low rents, which became out of date in a very few years. Finally, the Lodhi and Gond elements exercise a consistently depressing influence upon the rent-rate, while in Bania and Brahman and Kurmi-owned villages, exactly the opposite tendency had prevailed.

Such was the general condition of rents in 1909. The object of the new Settlement was as much to remedy this unsatisfactory state of things, reflected, as it was, in great unevenness of the revenue demand from village to village, as to secure a profit to Government. The programme of rental revision was, briefly, as follows.

Programme of rental revision. exclusive of those rents which were vitiated by abatement. In other words, those ordinary rents which had survived the strain of the famines and those which had been fixed by agreement since the famines, furnished the basis of revision. Protected rents were to be

enhanced to this standard and abated rents also, though, in the case of the latter, "margins" were to be allowed where the enhancement indicated by the deduced rent was obviously too heavy to impose per saltum, on a poor tenant.

Rental enhancement now 70. The enhancements resulting from these operaeffected. tions are exhibited below:—

Payments.									
Class.		Prior to revision.	As revised,	Per cent enhance- ment.	Revised acre- rate.	Revised unit- incidence.			
1		2	3	4	5	6			
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.				
Absolute-occupancy		1,12,184	1,45,983	30	1 4 3	1'15			
Occupancy		1,13.545	1,43,359	26	127	1,18			
Ordinary	}	3.14.633	3,64,319	16	1 2 10	1'32			
All-round	•••	5,40,362	6,53,661	21	; 3 ;	1'25			

The enhancements indicated by comparing the revised with the unrevised incidences of Table VII are lower than those above detailed, because abated areas and rents were omitted from the calculation of the unrevised incidences given in that table, and no account was taken of the bhag area and land held rent-free by encroachment. Abated rents were enhanced from Rs. 54.554 to Rs. 83,828 or by 54 per cent., 17 per cent representing the addition to unabated rents. By far the greater part of the abatement had been given in protected rights, and, as already remarked, in the Haveli. The enhancement in these rights calls for no remark. Their revised incidences given in Table VII show to at payments are still below the ordinary pitch. In only 5 Groups was the standard unit-rate in excess of the unit incidences of unabated ordinary payments. In other words, over the district as a whole, the malguzars' own valuation of land was accepted as fair, for at last Settlement ordinary rents were practically left alone, being only enhanced 6 per cent. of which nearly all was due to fixation on encroachments and hhag area. The question now naturally arises, how has a programme of levelling that promised only a nominal addition to ordinary rents resulted in a 16 per cent enhancement.

71. The answer is that ordinary rents were extraordinarily uneven. But as the criterion of their pressure from holding to holding Explanation of high enhancement in ordinary right. is the unit incidence, which depends on the factor scale and the soil-classing, it is conceivable that the unevenness was more apparent than real. To rebut this suggestion adequately it would be necessary to adduce a mass of detail from the ryotwari abstracts which would be out of place here. But in respect of the factor scale, it may be repeated that this was carefully watched and freely modified from Group to Group, recognition being always allowed to the fact that rents are the safest test of the suitability of any scale, and that abstract deductions from assumed "ret profits of cultivation," must be held subject to this test. And as recards the soil classification the comparison made in paragraph 17 above with the classing of last Settlement shows that a far more cautious view of the quality of the soils has been taken at this revision. To attest the consistency of the prescet classification many examples could be adduced where the village panches have divided a holding containing many kinds of soils and positions into equal shares, according to their lights, and the deduced rent of each share has been, to within a few annas, the same. The constant recurrence of such holdings during the process of rentfixation has been highly encouraging. With every allowance for error, the cropping itself from village to village and from holding to holding reveals an inequality of rental pressure that leaps to the eye on a mere perusal of the villagenotes that accompany every Rent-rate Report.

Enhancement by tahsils.

72. The forecast of rental enhancement in each tahsil was as given below:—

	Forecasted rental.	Forecasted enhancement.	Revised rental	Actual enhancement
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Per cent.
Hatta tahsil	 2,41,000	14	2,55,663	21
Damoh tahsil	 *3,98,000	21	3,97,998	21

^{*} Under Secretary's letter No. 604-XI-4-99, dated the 27th October 1910.

Hatta tahsil was the first to be assessed, and insufficient allowance was made in the forecast for unevenness of rents. The revised rental is almost to a rupee the same as that announced at last Settlement while in the more stable Damoh tahsil an enhancement of 14 per cent has resulted. The comparative insecurity of the Hatta tahsil, as evinced in the famines, has thus been recognised in rent revision.

73. The rental enhancement in the three chief divisions of the district is also worth noting. It has been 21 per cent in the Haveli, 17 per cent in the Bearma valley and 24 per cent in the hills.

The large enhancement in the last named area is due to the wildest unevenness of rents and also to much fixation on land held rent-free by encroachment which in the Jabera Group alone amounted to 1,101 acres.

- The total share of enhancement due to fixation on encroachment and bhag-rented area over the whole district is Rs. 11,947 tion, and valuation of excessive areas of old fallow found in some holdings (usually abated) were assessed by allowing the tenant a certain fraction of his holding free of assessment and valuing all old fallow held by him in excess of this fraction. The free area varied from 25 to 33 per cent, according to the conditions of each Group.
 - 75. One Audley, an official of the English Court-of-Wards in the reign of Charles I, has left on record the following estimate of the effect of rental enhancement:—

Damoh district perfectly illustrates the first of these axioms. Large holdings, nominal rents, poor tenants and a miserably low standard of cultivation co-exist with small, high rented holdings and good farming. Tenants of high rented holdings and villages and Groups are the most prosperous. Their land is very often most emphatically no better than their neighbours'. The Batiagarh Group is a case in point. In a few villages of the Karka where the Lodhi tenants actually cart manure from the grazing grounds in the hills, and drain their fields, yellow patarua with a factor of 12 or 16 commands Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 the acre for juar, and a robuster set of cultivators it would be hard to find. In the east of the Group the Kurmis are notoriously wealthy. These men pay up to Rs. 6 per acre on steep, scoured mund tagars, ploughing and cross-ploughing with their splendid bullocks to produce a perfect, moisture-retaining upper tilth. In the hilly tracts, nearly all the level patarua can, with manuring and trifling embankment, grow rice. But, without the

stimulus of rental enhancement, it is useless to expect decent cultivation in such holdings as that of Basore Gond of Belwara in the Sailwara Group. This man, before revision, paid Rs. 87 for \$15 acres of absolute-occupancy land, held 284 acres himself, sublet 231 acres for Rs. 131, and 300 acres were fallow. His is an extreme instance, but almost as cogent illustrations could be quoted by the hundred. The malik-makbuzas of Hindoria paid at Re. 0-4-8 the acre over 4,038 acres. As a result, 1,392 acres were fallow. The Government bandhans of Ladanbag and Hirdepur which were constructed in abated holdings were unploughed from the day they were built, some seven years ago, to July of the present year, when a moderate enhancement has led to the alleged invincible Kans being ploughed up in all directions. In a year or two they will probably be bearing excellent crops.

- 76. From a general point of view, even if the unevenuess of rents be General justification of rental ignored, the justification for the enhancement now enhancement. effected is clear. At last Settlement ordinary rents were not touched, and protected rents which were, of course, paid on land of superior quality, were left still below the ordinary pitch. It is obvious, then, that the collapse of the rent-roll in the famines had nothing to do with re-settlement, and that the rents announced in 1893 were fair. These rents, that is, the rents found paid on roughly the same land (the loss in area is small) have now been enhanced 7 per cent or from Rs. 1-1-10 per acre to Rs. 1-3-1 which is a small price to pay for the new railway, the new roads and the new irrigation tanks.
- 77. Malik-makbuzas' payments have been enhanced from Rs. 18,723 to Malik-makbuzas. Rs. 31,371 or by 68 per cent. The high enhancement is chiefly due to two causes. The first is that last revision left these holders still paying at only 69 per cent of their deduced rental, the second, that abatement had been exceptionally heavy in this right. Abated payments were Rs. 3,403, raised to Rs. 7,381. Also, the right was conferred in this revision for the first time on holders of 802 acres which had hitherto been recorded by the awkward title of "Sir assignee." The revised incidence of malik-makbuzas' payments is still only '98. This is lower than the revised incidence in any tenancy right.
- 78. The home-farm of the district has been valued at Rs. 2,05,218 or at Home-farm. Rs. 1-7-9 per acre as compared with a rate of Rs. 1-4-11 at last revision. A sum of Rs. 3,032 was remitted from the valuation on account of improvements. The valuation throughout was effected at the rates sanctioned for tenants' land, and the unit incidence is 1.25, exactly the same as the all-round tenancy incidence. At present 12,843 acres of sir (Table V) is sublet for Rs. 26,139 (Table IX) at an acre-rate of Rs. 2-0-7, and an incidence of 1.87.
 - 79. Privileged tenants hold 12,879 acres valued at Rs. 17,315. Much of Privileged tenants' land is bari or in the geonra position. The unit incidence of their revised payments also is 1.25.
- 80. The Hatta tahsil is so distinctly inferior to the Damoh tahsil that it is Revised rates in the two worth while to note the difference in the treatment accorded to the two tracts in rent fixation. The revised all-round tenancy rate in Hatta is Rs. 1-2-5 as against Rs. 1-3-7 in Damoh, but since the Haveli occupies a larger proportionate area in the northern tabsil the difference is really far greater than these figures suggest. Omitting the Batiagarh Group which is the most highly rented in the district the acre-rates in the other four Haveli Groups of the Hatta Tahsil range from Rs. 1-2-1 to Rs. 1-4-3, while in the Damoh Haveli they run from Rs. 1-7-11 to Rs. 1-10-5. As for the non-Haveli tracts of Hatta talisil rents of the hilly Rajpura Group were, except for commutation of bhag-rents, left alone, in Kumhari the revised rate was only Re. 0-6-11 and in the Mariadoh Group Re. 0-13-11 as compared with the last settlement rate of Re. 0-14-9. Over the tahsil as a whole the revised acre-rate is one pie lower than the rate announced in 1893, while in the more prosperous tahsilit is two annas higher. It is true that, as shown in Table II, the average number of soil units per acre, viz., 20, is the same in each tabsil. But in Hatta only one hilly Group, Kumhari, containing only 65 villages, was taken into

account. In Damoh (paragraph 56 above) there are four hilly Groups comprising 242 villages which reduce the average fertility of the Tahsil to the figure of Hatta.

CHAPTER X.

SIWAL,

The last item of the Malguzari assets to be considered is the Siwai. The greatest difficulty was encountered in arriving at Assets. (Table VIII.) an estimate under this head. Very few malguzars produced account books, concealment was rife, and the agent of one large Bania owner was criminally prosecuted for causing grievous hurt to a Gond who innocently betrayed a suspected sale of timber. In the Salaya estate the Raja's agent, had felled and sold on his own account for years and when I reached the district had been sent to jail for embezzlement, after he had burnt his books. similar condition of muddle and dishonesty marked the management of the extensive Mala jungles. Cases occurred of waste villages having recently changed hands at such high prices as to postulate a heavy and regular income from jungle, but the purchasers' accounts showed a return on the purchase money of less than a sum sufficient to pay the existing land revenue. Every effort was made to elicit the truth from graziers, woodcutters and the like, but with the best intentions these men could give only partial information. In the circumstances it was impossible to follow the usual Settlement procedure, which is to record the annual income for the past three years, strike an average, remit a reasonable percentage in view of fluctuation and assume the result to be a fair figure for Settlement purposes. My Assistants worked their hardest to prepare this record but, except in a very few villages, the data of past years were lacking and the entries so imaginary that I generally discarded them altogether. I therefore satisfied myself with collecting all the information available, applied such checks as could be devised and, after a personal inspection of the jungle, framed an estimate for each village to the best of my ability. Column 4 of Table VIII, in consequence, does not differ from column 5. The siwai income of last Settlement (Rs 10,810) was notoriously underestimated. The present figure, Rs. 21,241, will probably elicit a similar criticism from the next Settlement Officer. The principal area from which Siwai is derived is 310,807 acres of forest and scrub, but much comes also from the 219,246 acres of less valuable waste described in Column 11 of Table IV as "under water, hill, etc."

CHAPTER XI.

ASSETS AS A WHOLE.

ment of the new land revenue. Naturally, these differ a little from those recorded at attestation. The increase in the valuation of home-farm and privileged tenants' land, for example, which is apparent from a comparison of Tables IX and X, is due, among other causes, to malguzars becoming alive to the fact that their "bhag" tenants had been given ordinary right in attestation. This procedure, in their opinion, was little short of absurd and they promptly resumed large areas of bhag rented land into homefarm, the tenant, as a rule, acquiescing in the reasonableness of their action. As finally announced the assets were Rs. 9,34,687 as compared with Rs. 8,24,840, the assets of last Settlement. Twenty-five per cent of the assets are contributed by land in the cultivation of malguzars and their dependents, two per cent comes from siwai, the balance is made up of payments of tenants and malik-makbuzas. These assets are 13 per cent above those of last Settlement, which, in turn, were 58 per cent above the assets of the 1864 revision.

CHAPTER XII.

ASSESSMENT OF LAND REVENUE.

- 83. The total revised revenue amounted to Rs. 4,84,107 falling at 52 per cent of total assets. But the actual share of malguzari assets taken by Government is 51 per cent for to ascertain the real incidence of revenue on assets malik-makbuza collections, amounting to Rs. 31,424, must be ignored. In two Groups only was the fraction taken as high as 53 per cent, in 5 it fell below half assets. As compared with the last revision there was a substantial lowering of the revenue fraction in nearly every Group. This is indicated by the fact that only 37 per cent of the increase in the District assets has been added to the last Settlement revenue. But as neither the rents nor the revenue fixed at last Settlement were ever collected in full it would be superfluous to pursue the comparison between the two revisions. The most important point for consideration is how the present generation of malguzars are affected by the re-settlement. Since 1899, it must be remembered, these men were paying an abated revenue far below the figure justified by the restored condition of the district. To speak plainly they had enjoyed, for more than ten years, a stupendous piece of good fortune (vide paragraph 9 supra.) unparalleled in the history of their financial relations with the Government. They were likely to be hard hit by any re-settlement and of this fact they were well aware. But that they have little cause for complaint is, I think, shown by the following facts. Their revised realisable revenue falls at a rate of Re. 0-12-5 on every cultivated Their cash collections of rents and malik-makbuza payments have been augmented by Rs. 1,25,205, while only Rs. 1,19,965 has been added to the kamil jama which they paid immediately before revision. At the same time, their area of home-farm has expanded. That is to say, they have profited, as a body, by re-settlement. Of course, there were instances of fully occupied villages abandoned in the famines paying nominal, almost peppercorn, abated revenues but in their case the shock of revision was mitigated by the imposition of the enhancement gradually, over a term of years which in some cases amounted to a decade. I was, I confess, astonished by the resignation with which these "abated" owners faced the inevitable docking of their incomes, and it will be extremely interesting to watch their future. Will they succeed in adapting their scale of living to their altered circumstances and revert to their normal status which the windfall of the abatements had so pleasantly disturbed?
- 84. Under the orders of the Government of India the question of the adopvioletuating assessment contion in Damoh district of the fluctuating assessment
 sidered. current in the Kans-ridden tracts of Bundelkhand was
 considered, but abandoned as unsuitable. It was held that the danger of overassessment in bad years could be met by the existing rules for the suspension
 and remission of rents and revenue in years of crop-failure. Among malguzars
 the dislike of any system which left the amount of their annual revenue demand in
 doubt was intense, and the proposed measure would have necessitated sweeping
 alterations in the tenancy law.
- 85. Under this chapter I have only to add that malguzars were allowed the Drawback on malik-makbuza usual drawback, roughly 16 per cent, on malik-makbuza collections. Assignments of revenue are not important, amounting to Rs. 19,196. Announcement of the revised jamas, to run for a term of 20 years, was carried out without a hitch.

CHAPTER XIII.

LAND RECORD STAFF, KOTWARS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

86. Opportunity was taken in Settlement to revise the Land Record staff of the district. Patwaris were too numerous and their pay was too low. The work also was badly distributed among them and the supervising staff of six Revenue Inspectors and a single Superintendent was inadequate. The first step taken was to compare the work of existing patwari circles, with a view to standardizing it. It was considered

that the mean between the occupied area in acres and the number of khasra numbers in each circle, provided a "work-figure" which represented roughly (since it took no account of the number of villages in a circle) but adequately the existing distribution of the labour. The work-figure was then calculated for each circle and for each tahsil and compared with the corresponding figures in other districts. The first conclusion that emerged was that while some patwaris could finish the year's work of their circles in under a month, others were certainly overtaxed. The second was that over the district as a whole the patwari staff was excessive. By working up to and down to a rough standard work-figure of 3,500 and by recasting the circles wholesale, the number of patwaris was brought down from 190 to 170. Hardship was reduced to a minimum by ousting only those incumbents who were officiating or unconfirmed. Next, the average pay of patwaris was raised from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 per mensem. No fewer than 93 patwaris used to draw pay of less than Rs. 9; now Rs. 10 is the minimum wage. Twenty-five men now draw Rs. 58 every month in good-conduct allowances and this is Rs. 20 more than the sum formerly distributed. But owing to the reduction in staff the monthly wage bill (including pay of four candidates and one personal allowance) has only nominally risen, viz., from Rs. 1,789 to Rs. 1,802.

The sweeping alterations in circles were effected with surprisingly little transfer of residence or sacrifice of local knowledge. The revision was carried out in presence of all the patwaris assembled in Damoh, and their suggestions and petitions were given full consideration. I found them a most reasonable and intelligent body of men.

The number of Revenue Inspectors was increased from 6 to 7 and the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of Land Records was sanctioned.

- 87. Thus the Land Record staff of the district has been revised and strengthened from top to bottom. The weak point of the new scheme is still, in my opinion, the inadequacy of Position of Patwaris. even the enhanced rate of patwaris' pay. Without some extraneous income a patwari cannot live. The most usual and least objectionable means of adding to his pay is the cultivation of land. But according to the rules, permission for a patwari to cultivate should be granted only in exceptional circumstances. In the past this condition appears to have operated, in Damoh, as an absolute prohibition, with the result that patwaris have resorted to benami transactions, falsification of records, absence from duty on false pretences and similar dishonesty in order to conceal their cultivation which they hold, with some excuse, to be a necessity of life. But it is quite possible for a patwari's family to cultivate a small area without detriment to his duties, and permission, if made strictly conditional on good work and good conduct, tends, I imagine, to keep patwaris straight and up to the mark. Permission, I think, should be the rule, prohibition the exception, and leave of absence, within reasonable limits, might well be given at sowing time and harvest to men who have worked well. The results of this liberality would be a diminution in the punishment list, and the removal of what the Damoh patwaris consider to be their chief grievance. At the close of Settlement I thought it permissible to reward in this manner a few tried men burdened with large families and I hope that the experience of later Deputy Commissioners will justify this action.
- 88. Very little change was made in the existing Kotwar's circles, their number 712, being reduced by one. But substantial increase was effected in remuneration. Before revision the average annual pay of a Kotwar ranged from Rs. 24 in the Rajpura Group to Rs. 51 in Patharia, and in 13 out of the 20 Groups was below Rs. 40. Rajpura has still the lowest average, Rs. 30 per man, but in no other Group, does the figure fall below Rs. 45. In Narsinghgarh a thickly populated, wealthy Group the average pay is Rs. 59. Over the district as a whole the average has been raised from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53. These figures throughout include the rental value of service land. Every Kotwar was given a "parcha" with full details of his remuneration and its sources.
 - 89. A copy of the revised standard wajib-ul-arz, which was modified at announcement, where necessary, in individual villages, is appended to this report. This document cannot make

law but records village customs, the breach of which, in certain circumstances, can be punished by the Revenue authorities. Damoh malguzars and tenants, however, see no distinction between this "customs roll" and substantive law and its compilation aroused keen interest. The point most discussed and. I believe, most appreciated was the definition of nistar or user (Clause viii). Clause xiii, which records the custom by which villagers depute their duty, to assist touring officers in the matter of pitching tents and other unpaid services, to the Chamars, who, in return, take the hides of dead cattle as remuneration, was opposed in some villages. Undoubtedly this custom, once universal is losing ground, but it is so equitable and convenient as to be worth the effort to prolong its life for another generation by entering it in the wajib-nl-arz. It is not, in any circumstances, enforceable at law.

CHAPTER XIV.

RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT, SUMMARY SETTLEMENT OF RAJPURA GROUP.

- go. There are 52 regularly settled ryotwari villages in the Damoh district, be cription of kyotwari established all but two have been established since the announcement of last Settlement. With very few exceptions these villages are waterless, uninhabited and of low quality. In the occupied area 83 per cent of the soils is patarna and bhatua. Only 655 acres are sown with wheat and 698 acres with rice, out of a net-cropped area of 6,462 acres. Til and small millets are the principal crops. At announcement 12,336 acres comprised in 1,396 survey numbers were occupied and 4,647 acres were still available for occupation. Six of the villages lie on the Rajpura plateau of the Hatta tabsil, the remainder being scattered along the fringe and in the interior of the broken country south of the Damoh Haveli. Without exception they are exposed to severe damage by wild animals. The expense and uncertainty of sinking wells in these villages has been proved by experience to be almost prohibitive and any marked development of the Ryotwari estate is scarcely to be looked for.
- The effect of re-settlement has been to raise ryots' payments from Rs. 6,512 to Rs. 7,014 or by 17 per cent, but as the occupied area shows an increase of 4 per cent between attestation and announcement, the enhancement has in reality been very moderate. Two great obstacles to occupation were the unweildy size of survey numbers and the large rents. Sub-division in a single year improved matters considerably and many impossibly high rents on unoccupied numbers were reduced as the result of more accurate soil classification. The acre-rate has been raised from Re. o-8-9 to Re. o-9-11. Most of the ryots are strong "pahias" of malguzari villages who have taken up survey numbers not for subsistence but as a speculation.
- The Rajpura Group. Consisting of 60 villages, went entirely out of cultivation during the cycle of bad years. Recovery had been so recent at the date of the present revision that any interference with rents was held to be inadvisable. Regular Settlement on the soil unit system was, accordingly, applied to the only strong village (Sadpur) and the remaining 59 were settled summarily on the basis of existing assets, of which 38 per cent fall under the head of siwai.

CHAPTER XV.

Acknowledgment of Acid in this Settlement. I was particularly fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Ramkrishna Khando Indurkar and Mr. Chhagan Lall, the former as Senior and the latter as Junior Assistant Settlement Officer. Both of these gentlemen have grown grey in the service of the Department and the value to me of their ripe experience and steady judgment has been enormous. On Mr. Indurkar fell the heaviest share of organization, and the control, of the English and Statistical branches; he remained in charge of the

Settlement for three months while I was on leave and proposed the assessment of two Groups. By far the greater part of announcement work was carried through by him. He kept good discipline so that entire harmony reigned among the whole staff from the beginning to the end of the Settlement. His fine presence is known and honoured through the length and breadth of the district and he will long be remembered in Damoh. Hampered, of late, by chronic insomnia, the result, I fear, of his exertions in four Settlements in which he has taken part, he has never spared himself, and if in this Settlement he has taken the field for the last time before his retirement, he has made a worthy finish to a fine record.

The bulk of the spade-work of Settlement, most of the Attestation, the compiling and fairing of records, the multifarious enquiries and reports, the check and revision of the complicated and crowded muafi registers, in short, the laborious and less attractive but extremely important details on which a Settlement is founded were in charge of Mr. Chhagan Lall. I have the greatest admiration for this officer's unflagging energy and cheerfulness. His enquiries were exemplary and a pleasure to deal with. The more complicated and irksome the business, the greater zest and thoroughness he applied, and he has the priceless faculty of clear reporting. He managed the district patwaris during the office season, with tact and firmness. He has now joined the Nagpur Settlement where, I have no doubt, he will uphold his high reputation.

Mr. Shankarnath was Settlement Superintendent for 21 months and in charge of an Attestation party. Though his service with me was comparatively short he did very well and has, in my opinion, an aptitude for Settlement work that should carry him far.

C. G. CHENEVIX TRENCH,

Settlement Officer,

Damok.

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